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Southeast Asia Report

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19 June 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Hayden Probes Radio Link	1
Indonesian Execution Protested	1
Hayden Discounts Indonesian 'Threat'	2

BURMA

Rangoon Paper Reports Burma-Romania Communique (THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 18 May 85)	3
---	---

INDONESIA

Parliamentarian Speaks on PRC Trade Issue (BERITA BUANA, 25 May 85)	6
Editorial Cautions Against Danger in Trade With PRC (MERDEKA, 28 May 85)	7
Murdani on Bombings, SRV Minister's Visit (BERITA BUANA, 29 May 85)	9
Editorial Supports Idea of Asian Forum (MERDEKA, 27 May 85)	11
Muslim 'Fundamentalist' Sentenced to Death (AFP, 2 Jun 85)	13
Murdani on Australia-East Timor Radio Link (KOMPAS, 29 May 85)	14
Briefs	
Mass Organizations Bill Ratified	15
Satellite Stations in Lampung	15
New Regional Military Commander	15

New Red Beret Commander	15
New Guinea Border Situation	16
Visiting CSSR Officials	16
PRC Support for Parties	16
Shi'ites Face Trial for Borobudur Bombing	16

MALAYSIA

Bomb Explodes in Kuala Lumpur Shopping Complex (AFP, 28 May 85)	17
Sabah Chief Discontinues Submarine Deal (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 25 May 85)	18
Briefs	
Shipping Pact With ROK	19
Sabah Telegram to Mahathir	19

PHILIPPINES

IMF Quantitative Performance Criteria Reported (Rigoberto D. Tiglao; BUSINESS DAY, 30 May 85)	20
Paper Cites Need for U.S. Economic, Military Aid (Editorial; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 20 May 85)	22
Trade Negotiations With U.S. Reported (Daniel C. Yu; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85)	24
Central Bank Raises Foreign Exchange Limit for Banks (BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85)	26
Group Charges Repression of Unions (Jun Lopez; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 16 May 85)	27
Murdered Priest's Associate on CHDF Threats (AFP, 24 May 85)	29
Authorities Deny Urban Terrorists Are in Manila (Bobby Coles; METRO MANILA TIMES, 24 May 85)	30
Labor Official Said Killed by NPA Gunmen (Jerry Lacuarta; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 May 85)	31
Opposition Conference in Mindanao Assails Government (Peter Lavina; PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, 9 May 85)	32
Columnist Mentions Possible Marcos Running Mate (Rudy Calansingin; THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR, 14 May 85)	34

Troops Recover NPA Munitions Cache Near Isabela (AFP, 28 May 85)	35
Aviation Command To Mount Anti-Hijacking Exercise (Maharlika Broadcasting System, 30 May 85)	36
Briefs	
Japanese Development Mission	37
Asian Development Bank Bonds	37
U.S. Bases Workers Demonstrate	38
Grenade Blast Fatalities	38

THAILAND

Foreign Minister on Discussion in U.S., UN (Sitthi Sawetsila; Bangkok Domestic Service, 29 May 85) ..	39
Chat Thai To Submit New No-Confidence Motion (BANGKOK POST, 31 May 85)	40
Communists in South Said 'Virtually Crippled' (BANGKOK POST, 27 May 85)	42
Call for Cabinet Reshuffle Supported (Prem Tinsulanon; various sources, various dates)	44
Malaysian 'Sincerity' Needed To Improve Ties (Editorial; NAEO NA, 21 May 85)	46
Future Joint Thai-Malaysian Body Described (Bangkok Domestic Service, 24 May 85)	47
Foreign Minister Interviewed on Hungarian Visit (Siddhi Savetsila Interview; Budapest Domestic Service, 25 May 85)	49
Military Attaches Visit Border With Laos (Bangkok Domestic Service, 15 May 85)	51
Commander on Tense Situation at Cambodian Border (Soemsuk Kasitthipradit; BANGKOK WORLD, 30 May 85)	52
VOFA on Results of Thai Foreign Minister's Visit (Voice of Free Asia, 20 May 85)	54
WIWAT Views General's Remark on Coup Conditions (Editorial; WIWAT, 14-20 May 85)	56
Saudi Arabia Deports Separatists Movement Members (THE NATION, 24 May 85)	58
Briefs	
Joint Exercise Concludes	59

CAMBODIA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK Youth Addresses Youth Seminar in Beijing (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 26 May 85)	60
Khieu Samphan Thank-You Message to Sierra Leone (Khieu Samphan; Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 29 May 85)	65
Briefs	
Soldiers Flee Home	66
SRV Soldiers Kill 40	66
Soldiers Killed in Battambang	66
Three Villages 'Liberated'	66
Sihanouk Congratulates Delegation	67
Youth Delegation in China	67

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Official Cited on Cambodian Question (Francois Nivolon; LE FIGARO, 18-19 May 85)	68
SRV Forms Committee for Release of Antonov (VNA, 23 May 85)	70
NHAN DAN Editorial on Pol Pot Regime's 'Crimes' (VNA, 20 May 85)	71
NHAN DAN Supports South Korean People's Struggle (VNA, 25 May 85)	73
Meeting Supports Un-Sponsored 'Decade for Women' (VNA, 23 May 85)	74
Kaysone Phomvihan Greet Truong Chinh, Group (VNA, 22 May 85)	75
Truong Chinh Receives Lao Friendship Delegations (VNA, 23 May 85)	77
Truong Chinh, Delegation Talk With Lao Leaders (VNA, 23 May 85)	78
Truong Chinh-Led Delegation Arrives in Laos (VNA, 22 May 85)	80
Speeches Made at Vientiane Banquet (VNA, 23 May 85)	81

Laos President Speaks	81
Truong Chinh Speaks	82
Foreign Messages for Ho Chi Minh Birthday (VNA, 22 May 85)	83
VNA Outlines Laos Achievements in Past Decade (VNA, 21 May 85)	84
Briefs	
Protocol With Bulgaria	86
Vu Dinh Lieu Meets Filipov	86
Swiss, Turkish Envoys' Credentials	86
SRV Leaders Awarded Czechoslovak Badge	87
Pham Van Dong Receives Envoys	87
Greetings to SFRY Leaders	87
SKDA Delegations Received	87
FRG President Greeted	88
CPSU Central Committee Cadres	88
UN Envoy Condemns Naval Arms Race	88
Film Show on Kwangju Uprising	88
Hungarian Lecturer Leaves	89
Film Show in Hanoi	89
Aid From Rao	89
Hoang Meets Mongolian Lecturer	89
Agriculture Minister Visits Australia	90
Delegation Visits Moldavia	90
Dutch Ambassador Leaves	90
SRV, USSR Stories	90

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Ho Chi Minh City Groups Mark Ho's Birthday (VNA, 20 May 85)	91
Former Opposition MP on Visit With U.S. Newsmen (VNA, 29 May 85)	92
New Culture in Vietnam (VNA, 20 May 85)	94
Culture Minister on Building New-Type Man (VNA, 20 May 85)	98
Briefs	
Ho Chi Minh Book	100
Unknown Soldiers Honored	100
Science Institute's Jubilee	100

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Socio-Economic Statistics on Quang Ninh Province Reported (NHAN DAN, 23 Apr 85)	101
--	-----

Briefs

An Giang Province Collectivization Effort	104
---	-----

AGRICULTURE

Editorial Calls for Greater Production of Fertilizer Urged (NHAN DAN, 23 Apr 85)	105
---	-----

Measures To Stop Decline in Pisciculture Urged (Tran Vinh; NHAN DAN, 24 Apr 85)	107
--	-----

'Bumper' Rice Crop Harvest in Dien Bien Phu (VNA, 30 May 85)	111
---	-----

Briefs

Fertilizer Production	113
-----------------------	-----

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs

Soviet-Equipped Coal Mine	114
---------------------------	-----

HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Children Aid Troops Against PRC 'Expansionists' (VNA, 30 May 85)	115
---	-----

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HAYDEN PROBES RADIO LINK--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has asked his department for a report on news that private radio communications have been reestablished with Fretilin rebel forces in the Indonesian province of East Timor. The Fretilin forces are alleged to have claimed in their messages received by a transmitter near Darwin that Indonesian armed forces were committing atrocities in the former Portuguese colony. A spokesman for Mr Hayden said today the department had been asked to report on the security and diplomatic implications of the radio link. The Indonesian Embassy in Canberra has challenged the claim that a regular radio link has been established between Australia and Fretilin forces in East Timor. The embassy's information counsellor, Mr (Islamet Purnomo), said any regular contact would have been detected by Indonesian Army Intelligence in Dili and Jammed. Mr (Purnomo) said it was to be hoped that the Australian Government would close down the radio which was not conducive to promoting good relations with Indonesia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 May 85]

INDONESIAN EXECUTION PROTESTED--The Australian Government has criticized the execution of a political prisoner in Indonesia. Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mohamed Munir, a former member of Indonesia's banned communist party, the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party], was imprisoned in 1968 and sentenced to death in 1973. He was executed two weeks ago. The minister representing the minister for foreign affairs in the Senate, Senator Evans, said the government was concerned that although the execution appeared to follow the formal observance of the Indonesian legal process, it came after Munir had already served a very long prison sentence. Senator Evans said it was very difficult to believe that the carrying out of such a penalty could ever be justified for someone who had been in prison for 17 years and under sentence of death for 12. He said the government hoped that reason and compassion would prevail in the treatment of other former members of the Indonesian Communist Party under sentence of death. Senator Evans was replying to a question in the Senate. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 May 85]

HAYDEN DISCOUNTS INDONESIAN 'THREAT'--The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said today he saw no potential for any threat to Australia's security in the foreseeable future. He said that was also the advice of Australia's defense chief. Mr Hayden's comments follow a report today quoting a former head of Australia's Defense Forces, Sir Anthony Synnot, that Australia was under threat of invasion from Indonesia. In Brisbane today, Mr Hayden declined to comment directly on the statement reported in THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper. He said, however, he believed there had been a great improvement in Australian-Indonesian relations and they were now in good order. Mr Hayden said that for any country in the region to mount an attack on Australia, it would require a substantial buildup of industrial capability as well as naval and air cover. This, he said, would give Australia ample warning. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 May 85]

CSO: 4200/1010

BURMA

RANGOON PAPER REPORTS BURMA-ROMANIA COMMUNIQUE

BK250912 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Rangoon, 17 May--The following is the Joint Communique issued on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Mr Constantin Dascalescu, to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma:

1. At the invitation of His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, His Excellency Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to Burma from 15 to 17 May 1985.
2. His Excellency Mr Constantin Dascalescu was accompanied by His Excellency Mr Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, His Excellency Mr Dragut Lucianu, secretary of the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Mr Gheorghe Sava, deputy minister for chemical industries, His Excellency Mr Vasile Baltag, secretary of state, Ministry for Heavy Engineering, and other high ranking officials.
3. His Excellency Mr Constantin Dascalescu and the members of his party were accorded a warm and cordial welcome by the government and people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.
4. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania was received by His Excellency U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The prime minister conveyed the best wishes of His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the health and happiness of His Excellency U San Yu and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Burmese people. President U San Yu fully reciprocated the warm sentiments to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian people through the prime minister.
5. During their stay in Burma, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the members of his delegation visited places of historical and cultural interest.
6. The two prime ministers availed themselves of the opportunity to hold talks on matters of mutual interest as well as on current international affairs. The talks were marked by a spirit of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

7. During the talks, present on the Burmese side were His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; His Excellency Thura U Tuo Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance; His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs; His Excellency U Tint Sew, minister for Industry (I); His Excellency U Khin Maung Gyi, minister for trade and U Ko, director of the Prime Minister's Office.

8. Present on the Romanian side were His Excellency Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; His Excellency Mr Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic cooperation; His Excellency Mr Dragut Lucianu, secretary of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Mr Vasile Baltag, secretary of state, Ministry of Heavy Engineering; Mr Marcel Dinu, director-general, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Gheorghe Scortea, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Romania.

9. Both sides viewed with satisfaction the friendly relations between the two countries and are of the opinion that efforts should be made to further develop these relations for mutual benefit. In this connection, both sides agreed to intensify their efforts towards economic cooperation in all fields of mutual interests, based on the requirements and potential of their national economies.

10. They also agreed on the need for sustained efforts for promotion of bilateral trade on a stable basis. To that end, they were of the view that there should be intensification of direct contacts between the representatives of the Burmese and Romanian economic enterprises.

11. The two prime ministers agreed that the most important task facing the world today is to achieve and maintain international peace and security. They further agreed that this aim would be attainable only if all states respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs, and settle all disputes among states by peaceful means without the threat or use of force.

12. The two prime ministers agreed that if mankind is to avert nuclear catastrophe, there is an urgent need to secure complete and general disarmament, particularly the need to take effective steps towards nuclear disarmament. In this context, they welcome all initiatives leading to negotiations which could result in agreements beneficial to mankind.

13. Reviewing the international economic situation and the difficulties of the developing nations, both sides agreed that sustained efforts should be made for the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice, equality and mutual benefit.

14. The two sides viewed with deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They agreed that appropriate steps should be taken to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for dealing with the deteriorating situation.

15. The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction for the opportunity provided by this occasion to have friendly and cordial discussion. They hold the view that the talks have contributed to further cooperation between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

16. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial and warm hospitality extended to him and the members of his party during their stay in Burma.

17. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Mr Constantin Dascalescu extended an invitation to the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Maung Maung Kha to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Roongoon, 17 May 1985.

CSO: 4200/995

INDONESIA

PARLIAMENTARIAN SPEAKS ON PRC TRADE ISSUE

BK311542 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 25 May 85 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Jakarta--The House of Representatives [DPR] has given a positive response to the statement by the chief of the State Intelligence Coordinating Board on direct trade relations with the PRC before the Parliamentary Commission I. DPR Vice Chairman H. Harjantho Sumodisastro said that the statement should be treated as a warning that national vigilance must always be in our hearts.

Answering questions from newsmen in his office in the DPR on Friday, Harjantho said, however, that this does not mean that we should be afraid and sceptical of taking action in fighting for our political and economic interests with any countries in accordance with our free and active foreign policy.

According to Harjantho, trade relations with the PRC fall under the category of trade relations with socialist countries as part of efforts to promote nonoil and nongas exports. This has nothing to do with Pancasila because any countries either from the Western or Eastern Blocs which are prepared to accept our exports will provide us with economic benefits.

As a matter of fact, recession-hit Western countries have not yet been prepared to accept our exports as expected. Consequently, we should respond positively to Eastern Bloc countries ready to accept our exports in accordance with mutually beneficial conditions.

CSO: 4213/243

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST DANGER IN TRADE WITH PRC

BK021143 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 May 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Communist Danger"]

[Text] Trade with the PRC has now become a hot topic with various comments for and against it. Those for it say that trade relations are a "pragmatic" issue which can be handled without linking them with other factors. For their part, those against trade relations view them from several certain aspects and a wide horizon.

Historically, China has a geographical map that includes most of Asia as part of its territory and sphere of influence, including Southeast Asia which it terms Nanyang, the southern region. All the Chinese have such a vision on the basis of historical and cultural belief handed down from generation to generation.

Culturally, the PRC realizes Chinese currents in the Asian civilization and uses this historical imprint to achieve its political interests and the objectives of its dangerous communist ideology. Beijing has intensified its struggle to preserve and strengthen its cultural interests through the role played by the overseas Chinese with their economic strength abroad. The PRC has manipulated the Chinese culture as a silk-covered weapon to attain the objectives of its ideological, economic, military, and historical strategies to achieve domination, hegemonism, and expansionism in Asia.

Economically, the PRC wants through the domination of the overseas Chinese to exploit diamonds in Asia, particularly Southeast Asia, to achieve its ambitions as a superpower by the end of the century. The overseas Chinese as a hated capitalist element in the PRC ideological dictionary have been exploited to full extent in the interests of Beijing's ambitions. Beijing now has even used and manipulated international capitalism to achieve its ambitions as a superpower.

Trade with the PRC poses no problem for other countries because no other country has had a more tragic experience with the PRC than Indonesia. Indonesia was almost ruined in 1965 as a result of a rebellion by the PRC-oriented Indonesian Communist Party [PKI]. This nightmare will continue to haunt the Indonesian people in the future. The Indonesian people will never be able to forget it. No benefit or political and economic contribution cannot remove this tragic memory from the hearts of our nation.

More alarming is the PRC's attitude toward the PKI. That country has never adopted a firm and honest attitude on its relations with the PKI. This has, in turn, preserved the Indonesian people's suspicion of the PRC which otherwise could actually have been relaxed with the passage of time.

We have heard in the public opinion in Indonesia voices that are trying to divide communism into Soviet and PRC communism. They accentuate the claim that PRC communism is "good" and "docile." This opportunistic stand has been taken by circles that adopt a compromising attitude toward Beijing because of their strategic, trade, or other considerations. Does this mean that we should be "tolerant" of Beijing communism and hostile toward other branches of communism? Such favoritism will create a problem for us in facing international ideologies to protect and preserve our national ideology of Pancasila.

The PKI has started a political orchestration generated by certain elements to seek new scapegoats to communize non-PKI people with a view to creating a new "tactical situation" in the national political interplay. The public should note and watch this smooth and cunning strategy as it is channeled through press articles and "scientific" analyses to disinform the society.

A proverb says that ideological issues are now influenced by many factors, adding, however, that they are inseparable from the casual law. Communism was born out of poverty arising from capitalism and its natural ally, namely the system of oppression and exploitation. The proverb says further that communism is the blood child of capitalism. In other words, communism was born as a logical consequence of the existence of capitalism. Facts in various parts of the world have proved this thesis on social evolution.

Accordingly, we have become increasingly sensitive to international ideologies under circumstances in which we are achieving our political objective to make Pancasila the sole and authentic national ideology. We must give particular priority to political, sociocultural, national resilience, economic, and trade aspects so as to avoid an ideological fait accompli which will undermine our free and active policy and make us forget the real danger which we have experienced.

CSO: 4213/243

INDONESIA

MURDANI ON BOMBINGS, SRV MINISTER'S VISIT

BK010546 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 29 May 85 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta--During a working meeting with the Parliamentary Commission I at Senayan on Tuesday [28 May], General L. B. Murdani, armed forces commander and commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, said that the government has not yet discovered any links between a bus blast in East Java and international terrorism. The bus blast, a blast in a church in Malang, and the act of bombing statues at Borobudur Temple were perpetrated by narrow-minded elements under frustrated and adventurist conditions. They feel strange to see some people worship or pray at Borobudur Temple. General Murdani said further that these persons will be tried in due time following adequate interrogation.

The parliamentary meeting was chaired by Subekti, while General Murdani was accompanied by the chiefs of staff of the three armed services, the chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police, and Major General E. Kanter, coordinator of the Central Public Order Operation.

Asked about leaders of the 30 September Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party who fled abroad, including to the PRC, General Murdani said that there has been a process of regeneration among some of them because they are aging.

Answering a question on the need for us to enhance national vigilance in the wake of the Indonesian Government's policy of favoring direct trade with the PRC, the general said that the Indonesian Armed Forces have been ready to protect this policy. General Murdani said that we adopt an attitude in accordance with Pancasila toward anybody residing in Indonesia no matter whether he is of Dutch, Chinese, Arab, Indian, or other origin.

On the occasion, the commander once again appealed to individuals wishing to visit the PRC not to do so at this time because the two countries have not yet established diplomatic relations. "Show our loyalty to Indonesia," he said.

According to the armed forces commander, national defense and security strategy puts emphasis on all efforts to achieve national development. In this respect, the Indonesian Armed Forces will protect any government policies, including the one on direct trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC.

Answering a question on the recent visit to Indonesia by Gen Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese defense minister and armed forces commander, he said that it was to return a visit to Hanoi by the Indonesian Armed Forces commander.

While in Indonesia, Gen Van Tien Dung obtained various explanations on the Indonesian Armed Forces' role in Indonesia's development. In addition, an agreement was reached on the stationing of a Vietnamese military attache in Jakarta as Indonesia already has a military attache in Hanoi.

CSO: 4213/243

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS IDEA OF ASIAN FORUM

BK010804 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 27 May 85 p 5

[Editorial: "The Asian Forum"]

[Text] During a banquet for Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who is on a state visit to the Soviet Union, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the establishment of what he termed the Asian forum--a forum to discuss and resolve security problems faced by Asian nations. The late Leonid Brezhnev proposed an Asian collective security system in the late 1960's.

It is normal that there have been reactions and discussions since it is only a proposal. Some people have rejected it a priori because it came from the Soviet Union. Some others, perhaps, consider it normal. However, they dare not support it. Security remains vital for the Asian nations in addition to other sectors. However, we should also note that political and ideological divergences among Asian countries have caused an increasing crisis of mutual trust shaking the relationship among the Asian nations.

Indeed, Asia has become a theater of competition among great powers to exert their influence and develop their political, economic, and military interests. The Asian nations have not seldom fought against each other not because of their own will but due to conflicts among great powers playing on the Asian political scene.

Against this background, there has been a historical trend for creating ideal unity among the Asian nations--a trend that inspired the inception of a pan-Asia idea. However, the real development and facts have shown that pan-Asianism cannot be created now or in the future. Asia has been divided into political, ideological, and interest blocs that cannot be easily reconciled.

Nonetheless, this does not mean that the Asian nations do not cherish unity. The convening of the Afro-Asian conference has reflected the ability of not only the Asian but also the African nations to consolidate their views and attitude.

Asia, which has numerous problems, has alarming, sensitive, and complicated security problems. Any efforts to create a free political communications system--a forum for discussions and consensus--for the Asian nations to overcome and settle their problems through joint deliberations so as to achieve a common consensus would no doubt have invaluable significance for and make unmatched contributions to concrete peace and friendship.

Bung Karno once stated his view that Asian problems should be settled by the Asians themselves. Indeed, this is a good formula that would contribute greatly to the creation of stability and peace in Asia if it were respected and achieved. How can it happen? The Asians themselves should think of how to establish a relevant forum with this idea.

Gorbachev's proposal could inspire Asia's initiative on the matter. However, in view of the present international perspective and the complicated Asian situation, we need wisdom and initiatives to create a belief among the Asians that the time has come for them to pay attention to the need for a permanent consultative forum.

This will take time and needs patience. In addition, it needs a study and consideration of all aspects. We should fight for it perseveringly by taking other considerations into account. Although some Asian nations must side with certain powers because of their national interests, many others still have a sense of commonality and the willingness to do something to foster solidarity with a view to resolving issues affecting interstate relations and developing a common desire to face future challenges.

CSO: 4213/243

INDONESIA

MUSLIM 'FUNDAMENTALIST' SENTENCED TO DEATH

HK020702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 2 (AFP) -- A Central Java District Court has sentenced a Moslem fundamentalist to death on charges of subversion and attempting to set up an Islamic state in Indonesia, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today.

The court in Yogyakarta yesterday found Bambang Sispoyo, 36-year-old former chief of staff of a self-styled Central Java Jihad Command, guilty of activities aimed at toppling the government and replacing the state ideology Pancasila with Islamic tenets.

Mr Bambang was also found guilty of having ordered the killing in 1979 of a fellow group member, who allegedly betrayed the organization.

He was the third member of the same movement to be sentenced by the same court, which had earlier passed the life sentence on Abdullah Umar, and an 18-year jail term on Mohamad Sudiyanto.

Earlier this month he was locked up in a police van hooked up by loudspeaker to the courtroom when the prosecution demanded the death penalty. He had persistently sworn at the court and refused to sit in the defendant's chair.

Mr Bambang stood reading the Koran when the court read out the verdict, ANTARA said.

The leader of another extremist Islamic movement, active in West Java during the early 1980's, was executed in April 1983.

CSO: 4200/1007

INDONESIA

MURDANI ON AUSTRALIA-EAST TIMOR RADIO LINK

BKO11302 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 May 85 p 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Armed Forces Commander General Murdani does not rule out the possibility of a "clandestine radio" link transmitting from Australia and communicating with a ceratin group in East Timor. It is very easy to transmit such radio messages, especially for technologically advanced people like the Australians.

During a hearing with parliament's Commission I on 28 May, the Armed Forces commander pointed out that even a teenager can assemble a radio transmitter with an antenna directed toward East Timor and start transmitting messages. However, he doubted the existence of a radio communications link from East Timor to Australia. As for physical contacts between the groups in Australia and East Timor, he believed that such contacts exist.

The Armed Forces commander made these remarks in answering a question from Clementio do Reis Amaral, a commission member. The East Timor parliamentarian said that he has often heard on recent Voice of America and Radio Australia broadcasts, that there have been frequent contacts between a group of people in Australia and remnants of the Fretilin. The parliamentarian was still hearing of the existence of such contacts from the two foreign radio stations on Tuesday [28 May] morning. Amaral said that the radio link from Australia was especially beamed toward the southern part of East Timor.

General Murdani spoke to the parliamentary hearing on the possible existence of such radio contacts in view of the recent reports about a small, unidentified aircraft flying near East Timor. He stressed that, if such flights do exist and are aimed at making contacts with the Fretilin group in East Timor, the aircraft will be "shot down." [passage omitted on Australian Foreign Minister Hayden's remarks]

CSO: 4213/243

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MASS ORGANIZATIONS BILL RATIFIED--The House of Representatives [DPR] this afternoon ratified the Draft Bill on Mass Organizations in a plenary session attended by 354 members and chaired by DPR Vice Chairman Kharis Suhud. With the ratification, the country now has five laws on political life: The DPR previously ratified the Draft Bill on General Elections; the Draft Bill on the Position of the House of Representatives, the First-Level Houses of Representatives, and the Second-Level Houses of Representatives; the Draft Bill on Political Parties and the Functional Group; and the Draft Bill on Referendum. Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam, representing the government, expressed high respect for the DPR for ratifying the draft bill. According to Minister Suparjo, the greatest challenge following the acceptance of Pancasila as the sole ideology for political parties, the Functional Group, and mass organizations is how to create a Pancasila society -- a pattern of social interaction based on Pancasila ethics and Pancasila Democracy. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 0600 GMT 31 May 85]

SATELLITE STATIONS IN LAMPUNG--The head of Tanjungkarang District telegram and telegraph office has disclosed that small earth satellite stations will be built soon in Jaya Town, in Lampung Tengah Regency, and Kotaagung and Kalianda, in Lampung Selatan Regency. This is to improve telecommunications service in Lampung. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 29 May 85 BK]

NEW REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini installed Brigadier General Siswadi as new commander of the Sriwijaya 2nd regional military command at a ceremony in Palembang on 23 May, replacing Brigadier General Rustandi A. Mustafa. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 May 85 p 12 BK]

NEW RED BERET COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini installed Colonel Sintong Panjaitan, 44, as new commander of the Special Forces Command, better known as the Red Beret Corps, in Jakarta on 22 May. He replaces Brigadier General Wismoyo Arismunandar, 45, who will be appointed as chief of staff of the Udayana 9th regional military command. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 May 85 p 1 BK]

NEW GUINIA BORDER SITUATION--Jakarta, Friday (MERDEKA)--The situation along the Irian Jaya-Papua New Guinea [PNG] border is increasingly peaceful compared to what it was some time ago. As a result, many border crossers have returned to their home villages. Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam was speaking in his office today [24 May] in response to the return in large numbers of Irian Jaya border crossers to their home villages. According to the minister, dozens of border crossers have returned in an orderly manner. He said that the government is earnestly watching the action taken by PNG on its territory, an action that has accelerated the return of the border crossers to their home villages. Suparjo said that the Republic of Indonesia and PNG always maintain good bilateral relations. [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 25 May 85 pp 1, 12]

VISITING CSSR OFFICIALS--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on Saturday [25 May] received the visiting Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, Jindrich Rehorek. During which they discussed the possibility of promoting bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Czechoslovakia. On the occasion, Rehorek conveyed the greeting of the Czechoslovak foreign minister, who will visit Indonesia in the near future. Meanwhile, Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh also on Saturday received the visiting Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. On the occasion, Minister Rakhmat Saleh stressed on the importance of creating favorable climate for expansion of economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek told Minister Rakhmat that his side would explore the possibility of supplying Czechoslovakia's products to Indonesian market and buying Indonesian commodities, especially those [word indistinct] in Czechoslovakia, in the realization of counter trade between the two countries. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 May 85 BK]

PRC SUPPORT FOR PARTIES--President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja have discussed Indonesia's wish to make Jakarta as the headquarters of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The Indonesian Government's wish to make Jakarta as ITTO headquarters is based on [the] fact that Indonesia is the world's biggest tropical timber producer. Topics for discussion at the meeting with the head of state, according to Minister Mokhtar, included investment and a possible direct trade with socialist China. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the cooperation agreement was signed between [the] Foreign Ministry and Investment Coordinating Board in Jakarta yesterday. The agreement [word indistinct] the promotion of feasible investment projects in Indonesia by the Indonesian representatives abroad. On China, Mokhtar said that the Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang had issued a statement that he would not support materially communist movements abroad, but according to Mokhtar, we should verify the truth of the Chinese leader's statement. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 May 85 BK]

SHI'ITES FACE TRIAL FOR BOROBUDUR BOMBING--Three members of a Shi'ite extremist group are to be tried soon for their alleged involvement in a series of bomb blasts that rocked Central and East Java in recent months. Reports from Jakarta quoted former East Java Military Commander Major General Sularso as saying that the cases against the three suspects are in the final stage of processing. Major General Sularso said the investigation into the three [words indistinct] included the explosion at the Borobudur Temple in January. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 21 May 85 BK]

MALAYSIA

BOMB EXPLODES IN KUALA LUMPUR SHOPPING COMPLEX

HK281236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 28 May (AFP)--A bomb exploded today in a busy shopping complex, scene of a similar blast 4 days ago, in Kota Kinabalu, capital of East Malaysia's Sabah state, BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported.

The agency said that no one was injured in the blast and the bomb caused only minor damage.

A similar blast on Saturday injured a woman and extensively damaged a book store and a jeweller's shop.

BERNAMA said that today's blast was apparently triggered by a home-made bomb planted under some stairs leading to the complex's first floor.

Tension has been running high in the East Malaysian state which last month elected a new government led by a 45-year-old Catholic lawyer Joseph Parin Kitingan.

Mr Kitingan's appointment as chief minister of the oil-and-timber rich state is being challenged by Mustapha Harun, leader of the Moslem-based United Sabah National Organisation (USNO).

Although Mr Kitingan's Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) won a simple majority with 25 of the 48 seats in the state legislature, Governor Adnan Robert first swore in Mr Mustapha as chief minister before revoking the appointment 15 hours later in favour of Mr Kitingan.

The 67-year-old Mr Mustapha has filed a writ in the high court seeking a declaration that Mr Kitingan's appointment is unconstitutional on grounds that the governor had no powers to sack him.

A police spokesman said yesterday that there was no evidence to link Saturday's bomb blast to the current political situation in the state.

C50: 4200/996

MALAYSIA

SABAH CHIEF DISCONTINUES SUBMARINE DEAL

BK301141 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 May 85 p 6

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Friday, BERNAMA--The ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) said today it does not intend at present to continue with the former administration's proposed plan to build submarines and armoured personnel carriers (APCs) at the the Federal Territory of Labuan.

PBS President and Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan said the state could "ill afford" to go ahead with the projects in view of its current financial situation.

He told newsmen the projects were found to be non-viable and were not on the PBS State Government's priority list at the moment.

The Sabah shipyard in Labuan was picked to carry out these projects and plans for the projects were understood to have been drawn up.

Datuk Pairin said no detailed study was done on these projects and he did not see the necessity for the state government to be involved in the projects at this stage.

"We could channel the funds elsewhere and especially with the privatisation concept, the state government would not want to embark on such huge undertakings," he added.

Asked if the Federal Government was involved in the projects, Datuk Pairin said he had no knowledge of this and "as far as we know, there is no involvement by the Federal Government."

Datuk Pairin had said in the State Legislative Assembly on Tuesday that the State Government would not embark on these projects.

He said the building of such equipment needed a detailed study and there would also have to be a ready market for the submarines and APCs.

Asked if former Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie's call on him (Datuk Pairin) yesterday was to discuss these projects, Datuk Pairin said there were no such discussions.

It is said that Tan Sri Ghazali, accompanied by an American, called on Datuk Pairin at the chief minister's office yesterday. Datuk Pairin said Tan Sri Ghazali's visit was merely a courtesy call.

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SHIPPING PACT WITH ROK--Malaysia has concluded the sixth shipping pact with another trading partner. The latest pact is with South Korea. A spokesman of the Maritime Division of the Ministry of Transport says that an agreement on the matter will be signed formally at a date suitable to both countries soon. The document is now being finalized. The spokesman adds that the conclusion of the agreement is in line with the country's objective to have as many shipping pacts as possible with its major trading partners to attain the status of a maritime nation. To date, the country has concluded shipping pacts with Bangladesh, Turkey, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Belgium, and Luxemburg. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 May 85 BK]

SABAH TELEGRAM TO MAHATHIR--The chief minister of Sabah, Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, has sent a telegram to the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, regarding what has been described as a constitutional crisis in the state. Datuk Pairin said in Kota Kinabalu today that he had informed Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir of the situation in the state, including the walkout by the 14 [figures as heard] United Sabah National Organization [USNO] members from the State Assembly on Monday. He also informed the prime minister regarding the writ filed by USNO claiming that the present Parti Bersatu Sabah [Sabah United Party] government was unconstitutional. Datuk Pairin said that lawyers would study the writ filed by USNO and would respond to it soon. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 24 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/996

PHILIPPINES

IMF QUANTITATIVE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA REPORTED

HK301355 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) executive board is scheduled to meet today to evaluate the Philippines' economic performance so far under its standby credit arrangement with the Fund and to consider for approval the country's economic targets for the rest of the year, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday.

The board's decision on these matters will determine whether the government can draw on the second 85-million SDR (special drawing rights) tranche of its 615-million SDR standby credit facility from the IMF. Virata explained that the implementation of the recently signed agreement with international banks for a new \$925-million commercial loans and a \$3-billion revolving trade facility requires that the government draws on the second IMF credit tranche.

Virata, however, explained that the IMF's board decision will still be contingent on the country's compliance with performance criteria for end-May previously agreed upon with the IMF management. He explained that data that would show compliance with the criteria can only be submitted to the IMF at least three weeks after the end of this month, so that the Fund board's official go-signal for the drawdown on the second tranche would be effective some time in early July.

The IMF board was originally scheduled to meet in late April to consider the country's request for the release of the second tranche. However, the country failed to meet certain performance criteria which under the original program had been set for 31 March. Rather than decide on whether the country's violation of these performance criteria constituted "substantial noncompliance" with the terms of the standby arrangement, the IMF instead set up new performance criteria for end-May.

Sources in the international banking community, however, claimed that the IMF board's action to delay its decision was prompted by its view that would have to wait for the finalization of the financial rescue package to be extended by the country's creditor banks.

Government documents made available to BUSINESS DAY show that basically six quantitative performance criteria were set which the country must comply with by end-May. These are:

--A reserve money of P[Pesos]34.4 billion, a level considered to be easy for the Central Bank [CB] to comply with since the reserve money level was only at P31.85 billion in the second week of this month;

--Net domestic borrowings of the public sector of P7.8 billion;

--Net domestic borrowing of the national government of P4.9 billion;

--CB credits to the Philippine National Bank (PNB) of P5.2 billion;

--Approvals of foreign loans with maturities of 1-2 years of \$2,255 million and those with maturities of one to five years of \$400 million; and

--A short-term foreign debt level of \$9,649 million.

BUSINESS DAY sources also disclosed that the economic program the IMF executive board is expected to approve today involves quantitative performance criteria for end-July and end-September. Aside from the criteria for end-May, the others include floors for the net international reserves (negative \$1,721 million by end-July and negative \$1,307 by end-September) and external payments arrears (from the \$2,642-million level as of end-March to \$1,480 million by end-July, and \$1,329 million by end-September).

The proposed program stipulates a reserve money level of P35.2 billion by end-July and P35.8 billion by end-September. The higher limits, which CB governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. had said the CB "does not intend to come close to" also reflect the CB's apprehensions that it "cannot entirely exclude the possibility that a major CB rescue operation may be necessary to meet large-scale deposit withdrawals during the year."

The CB's levels justified this concern by pointing out to the IMF that its reserve money targets could not be met in the past--in July 1984 when the Banco Filipino crisis erupted and in March this year when a medium-sized commercial bank suffered a run--because of its rescue operations.

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

PAPER CITES NEED FOR U.S. ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID

HK290841 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Beggars Cannot Choose"]

[Text] Self-respecting Filipinos are not happy about the way the Americans are intervening in our affairs. For the past several weeks, a parade of U.S. Government officials has been coming to Manila to tell President Marcos how our government should be run. This is outright and undisguised meddling.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should resent and object to this knucklepressuring. After all, we became independent of the Americans on 4 July 1946. We are no longer tied to Uncle Sam's apron strings, we are now on our own.

But with the incredible stupidity, greed and ineptitude with which our government is being managed--so badly that the rebels have been running circles around our armed forces and our national economy is left literally gasping for breath for dear life--we need all the help we can muster even from foreign but friendly sources.

For unless reforms--political, military and economic--are instituted immediately by the Marcos government, there is danger that we may go over the cliff and thus plunge to our destruction as a democratic country.

The Americans are not, of course, telling the Marcos government what to do out of unalloyed altruism or pure friendship. They are doing what they are doing to help themselves; first--which of course, is natural enough, self-preservation being the first interest of all living creatures.

Second, they are trying to save our country to preserve their own private business interests. The Americans have billions of dollars in investments in the Philippines; moreover, we are a good market for American products.

And, third, they want to insure our stability in order that their military bases, principally Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, will be preserved as a bastion of American military prowess in the Far East. The strategic position of these two bases vis-a-vis the Russian Cam Ranh Base in Vietnam is most obvious.

We repeat: We are not happy that the Americans should be telling us what to do. But we have no other choice. We have run out of options. We need American economic and military assistance. And we need further loans to revive our crippled economy--loans which can only come from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank both of which are under the thumb of the United States.

Our situation is desperate. To us, it has become a matter of life and death. We have transformed ourselves into beggars--and beggars are not in any position to choose.

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. REPORTED

HK291411 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The Philippines is studying the possibility of expanding its trade with the United States through the lowering of trade barriers mutually agreed upon by both countries, a senior government source told BUSINESS DAY.

He said the government is studying recent overtures from the U.S. for freer trade arrangements through bilateral trade discussions aimed principally at further tariff cuts and the resolution of trade disputes.

"We are viewing the trade overtures as an opportunity for trade expansion," the source said. He added that under a freer trade regime, both countries will have to agree to remove certain trade barriers.

The U.S. Congress recently gave authority to the U.S. President to negotiate bilateral trade arrangements with America's trading partners. This authority was granted under the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act of 1984.

United States special trade representative, William Brock, during his visit to the Philippines last year, first broached the idea of negotiating such a trade arrangement. The same trading system was also suggested to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

However, the U.S. Government decided to pursue the idea in earnest only after the failure of the Bonn summit this month to resolve major trade issues in the world economy due to differences in approach by the industrial nations.

Sources said the Philippines is studying the matter carefully in view of the fact that such a trade arrangement would mean "knocking down our trade barriers in return for the U.S. knocking down theirs."

They added that the remark of the trade barriers will be a "mutually agreed upon arrangement." The idea is that by removing such barriers, two-way trade between the Philippines and the United States would directly increase, sources said.

The U.S., sources added, will be sending a mission shortly to the Philippines to familiarize local trade officials with their concept of a bilateral trade arrangement based on the removal of trade barriers.

The U.S. proposal comes at a time when the U.S. Government is starting to be alarmed by the American trade deficit. In 1984, the U.S. trade deficit reached an unprecedented \$123 billion, prompting the U.S. Congress to take action against imports flooding the U.S. domestic market.

Among those hit initially by the crackdown on imports were the garments and textiles whose imports have been subjected to various forms of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

In addition, U.S. industries have also submitted various petitions to their government to curb the entry of imports into the U.S. market. The Philippines was recently the object of a failed petition which sought to limit Philippine garment exports to the U.S.

Sources said that while the country may favorably consider a trade arrangement with the U.S. based on the lowering of specific barriers, it would also [word indistinct] to see a simultaneous reduction in U.S. protectionist pressures both in the U.S. Congress and U.S. domestic industries.

The United States is still the Philippines' leading trade partner. Last year, the United States imported \$2,051 million worth of goods from the Philippines, up 13.95 percent from 1983's \$1,800 million. Exports to the Philippines, on the other hand, dropped 6.21 percent to \$1,631 million from \$1,739 million. Exports to the United States accounted for 38 percent of total Philippine exports while imports from the United States accounted for 27 percent of total Philippine imports.

Sources said that it is because of the magnitude of the trade between the two countries that the government is considering ways and means to further expand trade. They added that with the spate of countervailing duty petitions being filed by U.S. industries the move for freer trade on both ends could spare the country from such petitions.

The U.S. Tariff and Trade Act of 1984 provides wide ranging option to the U.S. Government to promote liberalized trade more aggressively. The act itself was an answer to what the U.S. Government perceived as inadequacies of certain multilateral trade agreements. Among the options provided are reciprocity provisions on the imposition of duties or restrictions on imports in response to foreign export performance requirements.

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK RAISES FOREIGN EXCHANGE LIMIT FOR BANKS

HK291415 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 2

[Text] The Central Bank's [CB] Monetary Board Friday raised the amount of foreign exchange assets commercial banks may hold, a move intended to allow a "freer" float of the peso's international value.

CB Circular No 1061, dated 24 May, increased the allowable amount of foreign exchange assets which commercial banks may hold against their outstanding letters of credit from 50 percent to 30 percent.

The CB's regulation of the maximum amount of dollars banks may hold since the moratorium started in 1983 had been one of its main instruments for controlling the peso's exchange rate, despite its commitments to the international financial community to allow the peso to seek its market value under a free-floating exchange rate system.

This is because with the restrictions on their allowable foreign exchange holdings, banks are required to immediately sell their excess dollars--after determining their positions after five business days--to the foreign exchange market. The weak import demand in the past 3 months and the high peso interest rates, therefore, had prompted banks to sell their excess dollar at lower rates. With the new regulations allowing them to hold a bigger amount of dollars, banks would be free to keep their foreign exchange until such time when they estimated that unloading them would give them higher peso values.

Banking sources noted that if the government pushes through with its recently announced policy of lowering yields on the CB and Treasury bills--which currently are the main determinants of overall peso lending rates--the new CB rules allowing banks to hold on to more dollars will result in a depreciation of the peso. BUSINESS DAY had earlier reported (see 16 May issue) that monetary authorities are planning to prevent a further strengthening of the peso and are, in fact, mulling a depreciation in order to boost the country's export earnings.

Such a government move appears likely because of reports which indicated that the country's export performance in the first 3 months of the year had been poor, going down by about 9 percent from the previous year's first quarter level. Prime Minister Cesar Virata had also confirmed that the country's exports had not performed as expected, prompting the government to lower its export targets for the year.

PHILIPPINES

GROUP CHARGES REPRESSION OF UNIONS

HK290819 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 May 85 p 6

[Article by Jun Lopez]

[Text] A cause-oriented group has denounced what it calls "the regime's policy of repression of legitimate trade unionism, particularly in the Visayas and the southern regions," through the salvaging of active trade union leaders and the brutal assault on protest actions organized by the labor sector.

In a press statement, the Campaign Against Upsurging Suppression (CAUSE) said, "As the strength of the workers' movement swells, the U.S.-Marcos regime has also unleashed its direct and brutal assault on workers' legitimate protest actions."

The group cited the long list of workers who were either abducted or salvaged: Tomas Albarico of Zamboanga, Rodolfo Golez of Negros Occidental, Epifanio Celada from Surigao del Sur, Danilo Vergara, Adolfo Lauro, Ceferino Flores, Adelino Laure, Allan Parroco, Felipe Caracas, Antonio de Guzman, and just recently Wilfredo Alaban.

Media Mindanao News Service disclosed that Alaban, 45, was reported missing since 21 April. He is the secretary general of the National Coalition for the Protection of Workers' Rights (NCPWR) and the officer-in-charge of the Nagkahiusang Mamumuo sa Misamis Oriental (NAMMO) or United Workers of Misamis Oriental.

CAUSE said the regime has also resorted to "different black propaganda methods to institutionalize oppression and violence on the working class."

"The workers' movement has been linked to the New People's Army (NPA) or to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to justify violent attacks on workers' legitimate dissent," the group said.

The group also lambasted the Labor Ministry and the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) for branding strikes and pickets "illegal."

Meanwhile, the national president of the Philippine Social Security Labor Union (PSSLU), Antonio Diaz, condemned the labor strikes in Cebu as a ploy of the bogus labor union leaders to gain publicity.

Diaz alleged that these strikes were being instigated by left-wing organizations whose motive is only to overthrow the present form of government.

VISAYAN HERALD, a daily publication based in Cebu City, quoted Diaz in its labor day issue that several non-union members and non-workers joined the crowd in the street while others were asking donations from passersby.

During the labor day rally, thousands of marchers trooped to the streets to denounce labor repression and unjust, anti-worker and anti-Filipino laws.

CAUSE called on all sectors of society to "unite and protect ourselves from institutionalized oppression and violence."

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

MURDERED PRIEST'S ASSOCIATE ON CHDF THREATS

HK241436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Manila, 24 May (AFP)--An American missionary today said he had asked the U.S. Embassy here for protection after receiving death threats from government militiamen suspected of killing a colleague last month.

Father Peter Geremiah, 47, said he was the original target of the suspected killers of Father Tullio Favali, who was murdered in North Cotabato Province 11 April.

Witnesses said Father Favali, of the Rome-based Pontifical Institute of Foreign Missions (PIIFM), was shot dead by a member of the Paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) in Tulunan Town.

Fr Geremiah, who was Fr Favali's assistant in Tulunan, said he had been receiving death threats from the CHDF, set up by the government to help soldiers fight communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas.

A native of Italy who obtained U.S. citizenship in 1971, Fr Geremiah said the CHDF wanted to kill him because they suspected him of supporting the NPA.

He added that witnesses had said Father Favali's killers vowed to "wait for Peter and hang him by the post and cut off his head."

The priest said the suspect in Fr Favali's murder, whom he identified as Edelberto Manero, and his companions were still at large.

Father Favali was among four priests killed this year in violent incidents in Mindanao, the hotbed of the NPA rebellion.

An embassy spokesman could not immediately confirm Father Geremiah's meeting today with a political officer of the U.S. mission.

(Meanwhile, the northern Mindanao city of Cagayan De Oro, Deputy Defense Minister Carlos Cajalo told reporters that more CHDF units would be organized in "unstable" villages threatened by the communist insurgents.

(The CHDF would first be selected, trained, and supervised by units from the army, Mr Cajalo added. The 200,000-strong armed forces are currently battling the 12,000-strong NPA, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).)

PHILIPPINES

AUTHORITIES DENY URBAN TERRORISTS ARE IN MANILA

HK271422 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 24 May 85 pp 1, 5

[By Bobby Coles]

[Text] Urban terrorists may have gained a foothold in Metro Manila, but they better keep out of the City of Manila.

This was the statement issued by Western Police District (WPD) Superintendent Brig Gen Narciso Cabrera yesterday to emphasize that the City of Manila itself has not been infiltrated by communist elements, particularly the so-called "armed city partisans" or ACPS of the New People's Army.

Cabrera told newsmen not a single activity of the Communist Party of the Philippines or the NPA has been reported to the police in Manila.

About two months ago, an intelligence report cited Tondo and Sampaloc Districts in Manila as among the several places in Metro Manila that have been reported as sanctuaries of the so-called urban guerrillas.

He said this report was never substantiated.

Observers, however, said certain gunrunning syndicates operating in the metropolitan area had direct links with anti-government elements in the Visayas and Mindanao.

The homemade guns seized by the police on several occasions were found to have been shipped by syndicates based in Cebu Province.

Investigators have claimed that the guns were intended for criminal elements in the metropolitan area and not for urban guerrillas operating in the metropolis.

General Cabrera said the WPD had "complete control" of the situation and that intelligence operatives were always on the alert against communist terrorist threats.

He added that the residents, with the able help of the barangays, were working hand in hand with the police in the maintenance of peace and order in the city.

CSO: 5600/4333

PHILIPPINES

LABOR OFFICIAL SAID KILLED BY NPA GUNMEN

HK241441 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 May 85 p 1

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga--A former Pampanga town mayor and his driver were shot dead Wednesday night by unidentified men during the fiesta celebration in Barangay Sta Rita, San Luis, Pampanga.

Killed were former San Luis Mayor Federico Taruc, 52, chief of the Workers Welfare Amelioration Division of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, and his driver, Sixto Mallari, Jr.

Taruc was talking with barangay residents along the road when two men, armed with .45-caliber pistols, shot him and his driver at close range.

The victims were dead on arrival at the Central Luzon General Hospital here.

The gunmen, reportedly backed by three companions, fled on a motorcycle.

Taruc was the grandnephew of erstwhile Huk Supremo and former Assemblyman Luis Taruc.

A former president of the Pampanga Mayor's League, Taruc had two gunshot wounds in the chest and stomach. His driver had three shot wounds in various parts of the body.

Military probes said the gunmen were members of a New People's Army Sparrow Unit.

CSO: 5600/4333

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION CONFERENCE IN MINDANAO ASSAULTS GOVERNMENT

HK300817 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 9 May 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Peter Lavina]

[Text] More Welgang Bayan [national strikes] protest activities are likely to be launched in Mindanao in the coming months following the snubbing by the government of a summit conference here Tuesday called by various cause-oriented and opposition groups.

Only opposition assemblyman Honobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental attended the conference which aimed at discussing the deteriorating economic and political situation in the strife-torn island.

"The absence of the government panel is indicative of the insensitivity of the government to the plight of the people, remarked human rights lawyer Laurente Ilagan, head of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN-Mindanao), one of the sponsors of the first-ever summit.

"If they don't want to listen to the cries of the people then they don't have any business to be in government, said Adaza as he chided President Marcos, cabinet members and top military officials for refusing to meet with the people.

Meaningful change and reforms will never be achieved by this regime if it runs away from the people, Adaza said lamenting at the same time "just imagine what could have been achieved had there been a dialogue."

Butuant city lawyer Wilfred Asis, chairman of the Nationalist Alliance Chapter in Mindanao said the Summit was actually a success in the sense that the people aired their grievances in a new alternative forum.

In calling for the continuation of more militant political struggle, lawyer Silvestre Bello III said they will launch more Welgang Bayan to press the government to listen to the people.

Victims of military abuses and atrocities from Zamboanga del Sur Surigao del Sur, North Cotabato, Misamis Oriental Cagayan de Or) [as printed] Davao and other provinces presented testimonies during the conference.

Lawyer Berhoven Orcullo, brother of slain journalist and opposition leader Alexander Orcullo reported to the conference the positive identification of at least two of his brother's assailants but said they are scot-free and the case they filed was dismissed for lack of identification.

Sectoral representatives from workers, peasants, students, women, Moro people, teachers, urban poor health and the church-based task force detainees of the Philippines (TFDP-MINDANAO) also presented situationer reports and lists of demands.

Among which are a 25-percent salary increase, roll back of prices of prime commodities and farm inputs; roll back of tuition fees and increase budget for education, health and other social services.

The Moro people represented by Prof Paladan Badron and Abba Kuawan called for the dismantling of the fake autonomous regional governments in central and western Mindanao and respect the birthright of the Moro people to self-determination.

According to TFDP, arrests rose 560 percent in Davao city alone from 183 in 1983 to 1,204 in 1984. There were 1,643 and 2,725 arrests in the whole of Mindanao for the same period or a rise of 66 percent.

This is alarming since the sectors affected have expanded from farmers and laborers to the middle class including lawyers, professionals and religious, TFDP-MINDANAO said.

The human rights group also reported a total of 1,160 persons summarily killed or salvaged throughout Mindanao since 1980. Last year, 361 were salvaged, a rise of 73 percent from the previous year's record of 265 cases.

In calling for an end to militarization, TFDP see the United States as one of the catalyst to the intensifying militarization of Mindanao. It said the U.S. is hell-bent on helping the Marcos regime to preserve its own economic and political interests in the country.

The summit, earlier described by the military as communists-inspired, was attended by delegates from all over and observers from Canada and three European countries--Denmark, England and Switzerland--and members of the local, national and international media.

Kilusang Mayo Uno [May First Movement] (KMU) chairman lawyer Rolando Olalia represented Bayan-National in the summer conference.

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST MENTIONS POSSIBLE MARCOS RUNNING MATE

HK291026 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 14 May 85 p 5

["Strictly Speaking" column by Rudy Calansing: "Almendras Successful in Uniting KBL But..."]

[Excerpt] Rumors are rife that it would be Lanao Governor Ali Dimaporo who would be the running-mate of President Marcos. I think this is a healthy political innovation. If the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] makes it in this election we shall have a Muslim President in due time.

At this point in time when Filipino morality is fast eroding, we really need a Muslim president to redeem us from moral bankruptcy. We have also pictured the Muslims as a hoard of barbarians but what we do not know is the high form of morality in the Muslim community. There are Muslim backsliders as there are Christian lawbreakers. But in general, Muslims bound themselves with Divine morality within the concept of the Ten Commandments. For the Quran is but a restoration of the original Book which the children of Israel mutilated to accommodate human tradition.

CSO: 4200/1009

PHILIPPINES

TROOPS RECOVER NPA MUNITIONS CACHE NEAR ISABELA

HK281308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Isabela, Philippines, 28 May (AFP)--Government troops today recovered a large ammunition cache as they pursued some 400 communist guerrillas who attacked this central Philippine town, killing 16 people, a military official said.

Colonel Isagani Santos, military commander of Negros Island, said five boxes containing 15,000 rounds of M-14 and M-16 bullets were left at a hinterland village near here by the retreating New People's Army (NPA) rebels who attacked this town Sunday.

He said 11 soldiers and five civilians were killed in the attack, but other military sources said another soldier and two militiamen were also killed.

Witnesses who recounted the incident to reporters today said the guerrillas also suffered 10 dead and seized about 60 high-powered rifles.

Military officials who spoke on condition they not be named told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that two Constabulary companies backed by helicopter gunships engaged in a running gunbattle with the rebels today. They could not say if there were casualties.

Colonel Santos would not confirm or deny the reports.

The unnamed sources said the pursuing troops also captured documents which confirmed that some of the rebels who laid siege on the town hall and a nearby military detachment were former army trainees.

Military authorities allowed reporters to inspect the damage. The concrete building housing an army ranger outpost was almost totally destroyed by grenade blasts. The mayor's office was riddled with bullets, but he was not at the town during the raid.

The rebels had also freed eight prisoners, including four suspected NPA guerrillas, but killed the ninth who they suspected of being a government informer.

The NPA is the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). It claims a total fighting force of 15,000 regulars and 15,000 part-time guerrillas, but the military puts the NPA strength at 12,000.

PHILIPPINES

AVIATION COMMAND TO MOUNT ANTI-HIJACKING EXERCISE

HK301214 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT
30 May 85

[Text] No Philippine Airlines [PAL] international flight has been hijacked and is supposed to arrive at the Manila International Airport tomorrow. PAL issued the statement following a number of inquiries about a news item leading off with a supposed Interpol warning about the hijack. PAL pointed out that the warning merely provides the scenario for an Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] operational readiness exercise in which a PAL aircraft will be used. That report from Cel Baiza:

[Begin recording] The Manila International Airport will be the venue of a simulated anti-hijacking assault operation by elements of the Avsecom tomorrow afternoon. Avsecom chief Colonel Romeo Ochoco said the exercise, dubbed as Pagsasanay [Orientation] '85, [words indistinct] by members of the national action committee on anti-hijacking [words indistinct] under the chairmanship of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. In an exclusive interview, Ochoco explained that the simulated anti-hijacking exercise involves a Philippine Airlines 747 jumbo jet from Hong Kong at one in the afternoon. He expressed [words indistinct] in his command to avoid panic among arriving and departing passengers, considering, he said, that the exercise will appear very realistic. Ochoco explained that the two-month planned exercise will further improve the effectivity of the Avsecom and the [word indistinct] during similar actual operations. [end recording]

CSO: 5600/4335

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT MISSION—Manila, 30 May (KYODO)—A Japanese Government mission has arrived for 2 days of discussion here with Philippine economic planners regarding details of the 1985 technical cooperation program between the two countries beginning Thursday. The seven-man Japanese delegation is led by Hisato Murayama, director of the development cooperation division of the Economic Cooperation Bureau at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Murayama and his team will meet with officials of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) headed by Assistant Director General Eduardo Corpuz. The talks will also discuss Japan's grants-in-aid to the Philippines for 1984, which amount to 8.2 billion yen (32.8 million dollars). A Japanese Embassy press statement in Manila said that Japan had given about 46.4 billion yen (186 million dollars) in aid to the Philippines since 1970, mainly for food production, human resource development, and agriculture and forestry development. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 30 May 85]

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BONDS—Manila, 29 May (AFP)—The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will raise a two-tranche public bond issue in Switzerland totaling 150 million Swiss francs (57.4 million dollars), the ADB headquarters here said today. The underwriting syndicate for the bank's second public issue in Switzerland for 1985 is led by Credit Suisse, with the Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corporation as co-managers, ADB spokesmen said. Tranche A, totalling 100 million francs (38.3 million dollars), is priced at par and will mature in 20 years with a coupon of 6.25 percent annually which is fixed for the life of the bond, they said. Tranche B, worth 50 million francs (19.1 million dollars), will mature in the year 2000 and have a variable rate, the spokesmen said. Its interest will be reset every six months at 1/8 percentage point above the London interbank offered rate (libor) for six-month Swiss franc deposits, subject to a minimum rate of 3.5 percent and a maximum of 8.5 percent. Tranche A will be listed on the stock exchanges of Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Berne and Lausanne, while Tranche B bonds will be traded over the counter in the same cities, the ADB spokesmen said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 29 May 85]

U.S. BASES WORKERS DEMONSTRATE--Labor Minister Blas Ople is meeting today with political leaders and military authorities in central Luzon. He will thresh out the problems brought out during a rally yesterday at the Labor Ministry by Filipino civilian employees from Clark and Subic bases. Taking part in the meeting today are governors, mayors, military authorities, and members of parliament from Pampanga (?and Zambales). The base workers are asking for help from [word indistinct] base authorities to grant their long overdue midyear bonus of 2,500 pesos. The workers are also seeking the early conclusion of [words indistinct] which dates back to 1968. According to Minister Ople, the [words indistinct] of the base labor agreement with U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth before Bosworth leaves for the United States this week. Ople said he expects a reply from Bosworth within 2 weeks. [Begin Ople recording in Tagalog] The ambassador says he will speak to the authorities concerned in Washington so as to inform them of our wish for a larger midyear bonus. But he has not promised that [words indistinct]. We can only hope that Ambassador Bosworth's sympathy will accomplish something, since this mid-year bonus is required in the present situation. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 30 May 85]

GRENADE BLAST FATALITIES--In Iligan City, two Muslim rebels who held seven persons captive in a pension house for more than 12 hours last night were killed in a grenade blast as they tried to flee with their hostages in a getaway vehicle. The grenade-throwing incident occurred at noon. Besides killing the two Muslims, one of the hostages was killed and three others were seriously wounded. Iligan City Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] Commander Colonel Roberto Cuyos said the dead Muslims were known as Bashir Abas, alias Felix, who was believed to be the commander of the MNLF Lanao Del Norte Revolutionary Committee; and his companion, Ali Makapanton, alias (Bodasis). The hostage who died was Cynthia Aguilar, a cashier at the Nito Restaurant at Barangay Tibangan where the incident began at midnight last night. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 May 85]

CSO: 5600/4335

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DISCUSSION IN U.S., UN

BK291117 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 May 85

[28 May Statement by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila--place not given--recorded]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will visit Thailand before going [words indistinct]. He will stay in Thailand for 3 days. I will not be in Thailand during his visit because I will be attending [words indistinct] meeting. He will meet with the prime minister and will be granted an audience by his majesty the king. He will also visit the border areas and hold talks on economic issues with Thai officials. The aim of his visit is to show the United States' willingness to help Thailand.

All talks that I held with U.S. officials yielded satisfactory results. They accorded us a warm welcome. They said that Thailand is a special friend, and will be forever. They are willing to help solve our problems. They regard Thailand as an important country because both countries have been friends for a long time. [sentence indistinct]

Before I chaired the meeting of the UN Security Council, I met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and talked with him for about [words indistinct]. We discussed several issues, including Cambodia and the problems caused by Vietnam. He asked me how far the problem with Laos had gone. I told him that Laos is a big liar. We withdrew our troops from the disputed areas a long time ago, but Laos is still trying to tell lies in order to divert world attention from the Cambodian issue caused by Vietnam. In fact, Thai troops are not in those areas. We only fire back when they fire on us. Our troops are deep inside our territory. We also discussed his recent trip to Thailand. He said that he had received a warm welcome. As Thailand is a member of the UN Security Council, we discussed the issues to be put on the agenda of the meeting of the UN Security Council, including the Iran-Iraq war, Palestine, and other issues.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

CHAT THAI TO SUBMIT NEW NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK310157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST In English 31 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Chat Thai Party yesterday accepted a parliamentary ruling that it cannot constitutionally include the Prime Minister in its no-confidence motion, and announced that its new motion will only include four Cabinet ministers.

Party Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-acha announced after a party meeting that the new motion will be submitted to House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon at 9 a.m. today.

Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, who has previously insisted on including the Prime Minister in the censure motion, said he had to obey the party's decision, adding that his party was not under pressure from any group.

Mr Banhan disclosed that the new censure motion will only name Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and Industry Minister Op Wasurat.

"We still believe that our (old) motion is constitutional but the Government used its larger numbers to drag the matter into Parliament and rule that it was not," Mr Banhan said. "Many of us feel that the party should still insist on naming the Prime Minister, but after discussing it we decided that it would be useless as it would be voted down again. So we unanimously agreed that our new motion should include only the four ministries."

During a heated session on Tuesday both Houses ruled that Chat Thai's censure motion against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and seven other ministers was unconstitutional because naming the premier was already equivalent to naming the whole Cabinet.

The following day government MPs also voted to drop the motion from the House and denied the Opposition the chance to amend its motion to include the premier in his capacity as chief executive of the Prime Minister's Office.

Mr Banhan yesterday stressed that his party's decision to concede the issue was not because of any wish to be included in a possible reshuffle, despite rumors that some of his party's leaders have been approached on the matter. He also said that it did not result from any pressure on the party by groups loyal to the Government and Gen Prem.

"At first we wanted to persist with naming the premier, but we just don't know how to phrase the motion in such a way that the Government would let it pass the House," Mr Banhan said.

Party sources said, however, that they had decided to exclude Gen Prem from the debate because of a request from its northeastern MPs who feared that they might lose popularity and not be re-elected if the party insisted on grilling the Premier.

Asked if he did not think that the decision to concede would be viewed by the public as a defeat for the party, Mr Banhan replied: "What can we do? We tried once, but they wouldn't let us."

He also showed reporters 15 telegrams from Songkhla, allegedly from villagers, telling Chat Thai not to name the premier in its censure.

Mr Banhan said that narrowing the censure to four ministries is an attempt to give it more weight and focus. "That is why we have left out the other ministries previously named (Agriculture and Interior)," he said.

He also said that the party did not want to name only the Prime Minister because it wanted the score on individual ministers to show, particularly the Economic Ministers. By going after the premier the voting would be on the Cabinet as a whole and not on individuals.

CSO: 4200/998

THAILAND

COMMUNISTS IN SOUTH SAID 'VIRTUALLY CRIPPLED'

BK270543 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 May 85 p 3

[Text] The southern branch of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has been "virtually crippled" and can no longer launch political or military offensives against the Government, according to a summary report of the Supreme Command.

The report also said that for the first time in several decades, the Government has succeeded in destroying all Permanent bases of CPM [Communist Party of Malaya] guerrillas in Yala Province.

The report said that the CPT now claims between 550-650 communist insurgents in the southern region as against 3,000 at its peak during the early 70s. It added that out of these remaining insurgents, only a handful are diehard followers of Marxist-Leninist ideology and pose a threat to security.

The report said that the majority of the remaining insurgents have deserted the party and are now living with relatives in the lowland waiting for the right time to surrender to authorities.

Since the beginning of this year, the report said, there has not been a single political or military incident by the CPT's southern branch. The only activities were those of kidnapping, extortion and log poaching by criminal-cum-insurgents, the report added.

It further said that since last February the Fourth Army Region had launched eight suppression operations against CPM guerrillas in Yala Province. Thirteen CPM camps were seized in Betong and Tharn To districts, including the Zone Two Marxist-Leninist faction camp, the 12th CPM regimental camp and the Special Combined Forces camp.

The report noted that the CPM's influence in the south had declined to its lowest ebb, and that it has no hope of staging a revolutionary war in Malaysia.

The strength of separatist bandits has also dropped significantly from over 1,000 during their peak to about 300 now, said the report, adding that the ENPP [Patani National Liberation Front] separatist movement had already disbanded due to lack of popular support, leaving only the PULO [Patani United Liberation Organization] and BRN [National Revolutionary Front] separatists movements as still active.

CSO: 4200/998

THAILAND

CALL FOR CABINET RESHUFFLE SUPPORTED

[BK271203] [Editorial report] The Thai-language daily, THAI RAT, on 25 May, and the weekly SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN, on 26 May, carry editorials supporting the call for a cabinet reshuffle by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon.

THAI RAT's 600-word editorial on page 3 entitled: "Cabinet Reshuffle," says that the prime minister has agreed, although with reservations, that he will consult with the coalition parties about the possibility of a cabinet reshuffle. This could be a way to ease political tension or at least to show that the government also listens to the opposition MP's. Cabinet ministers should accept the move broadmindedly and think of the overall performance by the government as most important. "In our opinion, a cabinet reshuffle will create a new atmosphere with the new government in charge of the administration. The cabinet ministers will assume new responsibilities full of vitality. The new faces to join the cabinet will certainly be picked through proper channels and respond to public expectations," the editorial says.

As the economic problem is the most troublesome burden of the government, it is hoped that the prime minister will realize the weak or strong points at the present team and select better persons to fill the portfolios with the aim of improving the economic administration. The next 2 years will be a big challenge for the government's performance and a test of its stability. The editorial concludes that this is a good opportunity for the prime minister to reshuffle his cabinet and reassign responsibilities to his team.

SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN's 800-word editorial on page 2, entitled "How Should a Cabinet Reshuffle be Carried Out?" says the long-awaited cabinet reshuffle seems imminent after leader of the Social Action Party M. R. Khukrit Pramot told the press that he also thinks it is the time for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to reshuffle his cabinet. The call for a cabinet reshuffle has been heard for a long time, especially after the devaluation of the baht announced by the government late last year. At that time, a group of military officers wanted the prime minister to reshuffle the cabinet because the devaluation measure reflected the government's failure to solve the economic problems of the country. Members of parliament in the coalition parties also called for a reshuffle.

A cabinet reshuffle is not unusual in a democratic system, especially when the government does not come from a single dominant party in the parliament but is a coalition of several parties. Its policy is a policy approved by the parties in the coalition. The allocation of ministerial posts to parties is governed by quota and the interests of the parties. This inevitably results in conflicts of interest among parties. "We therefore agree that it is time for Gen Prem to reshuffle his cabinet, and the reshuffle should serve the administrative policy which will guarantee the survival of the people and the country, and not the survival of Gen Prem as prime minister or the stability of the cabinet ministers from the political parties forming the coalition government," the editorial concludes.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

MALAYSIAN 'SINCERITY' NEEDED TO IMPROVE TIES

BK240919 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 21 May 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Sincerity"]

[Text] The meeting between the Thai and Malaysian prime ministers in Phuket on 17 May provided another good opportunity for strengthening long-standing, close relations between the two countries. These close, bilateral relations must be maintained at all costs because of the two countries' geographical and historical ties. The 17 May meeting was successful. Both sides agreed to step up cooperation in fishing, tourism, narcotics suppression, resolution of border problems, trade, and various industries. There were also several matters requiring further discussion, such as the Malaysian proposal to form a joint working group on the automotive spare-parts industry to eliminate duplication of production in light of Malaysia's plan to expand its automobile production industry and the Malaysian prime minister's proposal to bring all parties in the Cambodian conflict together in an effort to make progress on the Cambodian problem--the proposal that Thailand felt must be discussed with the CGDK first in the interest of Thailand's own security and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

Thai people always believe that sincerity is the most important ingredient for friendly contacts and the conduct of international relations. For this reason, the Thai Government and people are completely sincere toward Malaysia in every aspect. Despite our mild suspicion of Malaysia's sincerity toward Thailand, particularly in regard to the Malaysian Government's attitude toward the secessionist movement, Thai-Malaysian relations are proceeding well. Relations would even be better with more sincerity on the part of Malaysia.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

FUTURE JOINT THAI-MALAYSIAN BODY DESCRIBED

BK250824 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Suchinda Yongsamut, director general of the Foreign Ministry Treaty and Legal Department, has reported on progress of the projected joint Thai-Malaysian organization. He said the Malaysian prime minister brought the issue of the organization up for discussion with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon during their recent meeting in Phuket. The Malaysian prime minister proposed suspension of the concessions for petroleum exploration that the Thai Government granted to the Triton Oil and Texas Pacific companies in the area that Thailand and Malaysia agreed to develop in the form of a joint organization. The concessions could either begin anew or be redistributed. The two companies involved will be consulted on whether they will accept suspension of their concessions so that concessions could be redistributed in the area the two countries will jointly develop.

Suchinda said the joint Thai-Malaysian organization is a product of a dispute between Thai and Malaysia over division of connected continental shelf in the Gulf of Thailand in the area about 70 km from the Pattani and Narathiwat coasts totaling about 2,100 square miles. The Thai and Malaysian Government eventually agreed to jointly develop such resources as oil and natural gas and equally share the interests in the area. Surface resources--fishery or marine animals--are not included in this agreement.

The Joint Thai-Malaysian organization will take over from the Thai and Malaysian Governments the rights to control and manage the interests of the resources that lie beneath the continental shelf. It will have status of juristic person and will have Thai and Malaysian officials on its executive committee.

The Thai and Malaysian Governments are drafting a law to support establishment of the joint Thai-Malaysian organization. It is anticipated that the two sides will agree on legal aspects of the matter in July before final approval by their respective parliaments. The

organization will be established afterward and its headquarters will then be considered on the basis of suitability. Suchinda said the organization has drawn attention from all over the world regarding bilateral cooperation and resolution of disputes over connected continental shelf through sharing of interests from development of existent resources. The joint Thai-Malaysian organization will be the third international cooperation organization after the organization of Persian Gulf resources cooperation and the Japan-South Korea cooperation organization.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HUNGARIAN VISIT

LD251958 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 May 85

[From the "168 Hours" program; Jozsef Szabo interview with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila; date and place not specified; Savetsila responses given in English, fading into superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Savetsila] [Passage omitted on Thai forms of address, his career]

[Question] Geographically, Hungary and Thailand are very far apart, at least 15-16 hours by plane. What is the goal of your visit to Budapest?

[Answer] We have been friends for some time. I believe that Hungary is our friend; my predecessor was in Budapest, if I remember, in 1977 or '78. There were other visits too. One of our deputy premiers, and then our deputy minister of agriculture, were in Hungary. Your minister of foreign affairs was in Bangkok. Therefore, this is a return visit. I should like to get acquainted with your country. I should like to create personal contacts with your leaders.

[Question] How do you view the world situation--I mean the issues of war, peace, tension, detente? I am thinking, for example, of the most recent Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting in Vienna. How are the prospects viewed from Bangkok?

[Answer] We only hope that the tension between the two superpowers will decrease. We can only welcome their having sat down at the negotiating table, and their seeking the possibility of understanding and cooperation in the interest of world peace.

At the same time, the developing countries are preoccupied now by other things; by economic problems, famine, the increasing difference between the rich and poor. I believe that the developed and the developing countries should join forces in the interest of the creation of a new economic world order. Then there are the local wars; the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Latin America, South Africa. I say we must join forces so that we understand one another, find a compromise in the spirit of the UN charter.

[Question] Let us turn to the situation in Southeast Asia. You spoke about compromise. That would be needed there too. We are acquainted with the stance of Thailand, but when I spoke with the Indonesian foreign minister some weeks ago in Bandung, it appeared to me that he viewed the situation, the causes of the present situation, somewhat--or not even somewhat--differently than you do in Bangkok.

[Answer] I do not believe so, because the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mochtar, is my good friend. We are well acquainted with one another, and we coordinate our efforts.

What I want to say is that there is a possibility for compromise, but the prospects are not very good in the nearest future. At the moment, there is no sign of the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. We do not believe that a solution will ever be found by military means. For this reason, we propose a political settlement, a comprehensive peace initiative.

[Question] Did anything happen in Bandung in the interest of this?

[Answer] We did not speak about the Indochinese conflict in Bandung. Bandung did not serve that purpose. We held a commemorative session for the preservation of the Bandung spirit. It was possible for the joint statement to be issued only by our having reached agreement: We did not touch on contraversial and contradictory issues.

[Question] In the past, you held talks with the Vietnamese foreign minister. Can such meetings promote a settlement?

[Answer] As you know, we invariably are ready to meet with the Vietnamese foreign minister, as we have done before, but at the moment, the ASEAN countries have charged the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mochtar, with being their spokesman. In the past, I have already met the foreign minister of Vietnam, and if he wants to meet me, we can meet. Of course, it must be known that there is a problem not between ASEAN and Vietnam, but, in our opinion, between Vietnam and Kampuchea, Vietnam and China.

CSO: 2500/394

THAILAND

MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT BORDER WITH LAOS

BK151506 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] A group of 60 foreign military attaches based in Thailand, their wives, and officials of the military directorate of intelligence and the armed forces intelligence departments today at 0900 visited Nong Khai Province to observe the situation in the northeast. Leading the group was Major General Watchara Bosap, deputy director of intelligence.

Nong Khai Province Governor Sakda Ophong told the group of visitors that major occupations of the people in Nong Khai include rice farming, fruit cultivation, cultivation of other crops, trading and industries. Concerning external affairs, he said Nong Khai Province borders the LPDR with the Mekong River as the dividing line. Thailand and Laos have long-standing links historically, traditionally, and culturally. Although Laos in 1975 adopted a new system of administration which differs from Thailand's system, the people of both countries still feel the fraternal bond between them.

As the two countries share a common border, it is inevitable that border conflicts occur from time to time. Incidents at the local level have always been settled by the provincial authorities. The government has appointed a national-level committee on Lao-Thai border cooperation with the interior minister as chairman. The committee's duty is to lay down measures for improving border cooperation and strengthening border security, as well as solving border problems.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

COMMANDER ON TENSE SITUATION AT CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK300917 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Soemsuk Kasitthipradit]

[Excerpts] Banthat Range, Trat--The situation remains tense on these hills bordering Kampuchea following the outster from Thai territory on 18 May of some 1,200 Vietnamese troops, according to field military sources.

Although the Vietnamese were pushed back in what a Thai Marine officer described as possibly the fiercest battle in the area, some remain entrenched just inside Kampuchea.

Taking no chances, Thailand has posted marines at two strategic points, Thai and foreign newsmen were told during a field trip organized by the Supreme Command.

Officers said Vietnam had occupied a strategic hill located well inside Thai territory for about a month--since 20 April--before Thai forces recaptured the hill and drove them out on 18 May.

Occupation of the hill was crucial to Vietnam's drive to crush Kampuchean resistance forces operating in the area, Commander Thoetsak Phromsiri of the 1st Marine Battalion told the WORLD.

"In military terms, this is the most important position that Vietnam must control before it launches another operation to eliminate resistance forces scattered in the areas," he added.

In the last operation, the Vietnamese crossed the border in "hot pursuit" of runaway Khmer Rouge forces.

Commander Thoetsak's unit, based on Sattahip, Chon Buri Province, was called to the scene in early May to reinforce two marine battalions in the mission to retake this hill.

At the time, Vietnamese forces controlled three positions. We were taken to a position called target number three, located about 20 kilometers southeast of the provincial capital.

Two other positions are located nearby, Target One at about one kilometer north of here and Target Two at about 1.5 kilometers north-east of here. [passage omitted]

So far, about 1,500 marines have been deployed on Target One and Three. No order has been issued for marines to clear the Target Two area straddling the border. Here the Vietnamese are still well entrenched and any Thai operation to dislodge them would have serious repercussions.

"We will maintain our forces up here and from here we can notice Vietnamese movements down there. We won't let them retake this hill. This hill is very important to us," Commander Thoetsak said.

In the near future, a mobile marine outpost might be set up here to monitor the military situation along the border, officers noted.

Commander Thoetsak predicted that the military situation in this border area would escalate in a move that undoubtedly would affect Thailand.

CSO: 4200/998

THAILAND

VOFA ON RESULTS OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK211117 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and his party visited Hungary 16-18 May 1985. On 16 May, he held talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi on bilateral ties and various international issues. Regarding the bilateral ties, both sides expressed the hope that the Thai foreign minister's visit to Hungary will help strengthen relations and good understanding between the two countries.

The foreign ministers of the two countries were satisfied with the good trade and economic relations between Thailand and Hungary and recognized the necessity of strengthening such relations. Meanwhile, to strengthen bilateral ties, the Hungarian deputy foreign minister will visit Thailand next year, and a Thai parliamentary delegation and a Thai Public Health Ministry delegation will visit Hungary. In addition, a Hungarian delegation of trade and investment representatives and technological and scientific experts, led by the Hungarian trade minister, will visit Thailand between the middle of September and early October of this year. In the trade field, Thailand now suffers a large trade deficit with Hungary.

Regarding international issues, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the issues of the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, the East-West relations--particularly arms reduction and the Afghan, Central American, Cypriot, and Namibian issues. Each side continued to insist on its own stand on the Cambodian issue.

On 17 May, the two foreign ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the technical-scientific cooperation agreement between Thailand and Hungary, under which the two countries agree to begin projects on exchanging experts and information as well as conducting joint research by June of this year. On the same day, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila paid a courtesy call on the prime minister and the president of Hungary. During the discussion, the Thai foreign minister thanked the Hungarian premier for the warm welcome and goodwill that Hungary had accorded the Thai delegation. Both sides were very satisfied with the broadening of Thai-Hungarian

relations. On the occasion, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila explained ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian issue—that ASEAN is not setting up any preconditions on the Cambodian issue. ASEAN is only observing the UN resolutions by calling on Vietnam to withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia. However, ASEAN is not the party that created the Cambodian problem. The Thai foreign minister invited the Hungarian foreign minister and other Hungarian leaders to visit Thailand to observe the situation for themselves instead of listening only to Vietnam.

Later, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila met with the Hungarian foreign trade minister. During the meeting, the Hungarian side opened the possibility of delegations of Thai exporters visiting Hungary to introduce Thai products, which can then be imported for sale in Hungary.

In addition, the Hungarian side agreed to a counter-trade project if it will help promote trade between the two countries. The products that Hungary will sell to Thailand include energy, communications, and transportation equipment—especially buses—and machines. The Thai foreign minister suggested setting up a bilateral trade target, exchanging trade delegations, and organizing a joint trade fair. He invited the Hungarian foreign minister to visit Thailand in September or October.

On 18 May, the last day of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Hungary, he granted an interview to Hungarian radio and TV correspondents. After his visit to Hungary, the Thai foreign minister, with his party, left for New York to chair the meeting of the UN Security Council.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

WIWAT VIEWS GENERAL'S REMARK ON COUP CONDITIONS

BK281131 Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 14-20 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Conditions for a Coup D'etat"]

[Text] There is a general belief that this government is extremely stable. It has overcome political storms, thus commanding strong public confidence and rendering the opposition powerless. There is also a general belief that a political accident, in other words a coup d'etat, is impossible.

In fact, there is no pressure group powerful enough to threaten the stability of the government--no mass movement, political opposition group, or military faction.

What Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut recently described as the "conditions for a coup d'etat" is therefore ruled out as an impossibility but some interpreted it as reflecting the individual's own thinking, involving certain unknown purposes.

If one considers carefully, what the army deputy chief of staff called "conditions for a coup d'etat" actually exist. The people's unhappiness and their disappointment in the country's economy are sufficient grounds for anybody who wants to topple the government or bring about political change.

The fact is that at present there is no group strong enough to stage a coup on the basis of existing conditions. It may be because the people and the civil servants do not want a coup or because all other groups--apart from the one serving as a political base for the prime minister--lack cohesiveness. Thus, although the conditions for a coup are in place, there is nobody ready to stage one.

Viewed from this angle, the statement of the army deputy chief of staff can serve as a warning to the government not to be too satisfied with its stability, which is surrounded by the conditions for change.

The government may enjoy stability but several conditions in the country favor the creation of pressure and tension in society. The government cannot survive in such a situation. Although it cannot lead to an overthrow of the government headed by General Prem Tinsulanon, it can nevertheless produce the [word incomplete] of internal confusion.

Although such "confusion" cannot topple the present government, it might certainly create social wounds that the government cannot ignore.

Even when rebels do not achieve their aims, a rebellion always creates deep-rooted discord among the people in the country.

Taking into consideration the numerous conditions for a coup at present, the government should not be content with the situation--government stability amid the general public's difficulties. On the contrary, the government should take advantage of its stability to tackle social and economic problems immediately. It should not let a small fire grow into a big one because it is overconfident in its ultimate viability.

CSO: 4207/213

THAILAND

SAUDI ARABIA DEPORTS SEPARATISTS MOVEMENT MEMBERS

BK204229 Bangkok THE NATION Review in English 24 May 85 p 5

[Text] More than 900 Thais deported by Saudi Arabia after they were tricked into joining a Muslim separatist movement began returning to Thailand in March this year, a senior army official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Thamnu Phutphat, the chief-of-staff of the Fourth Army Region, told a news conference that the Thais, mostly Muslim, went to Saudi Arabia after they were offered jobs and residences in that country. They in return had to join PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization], one of the few remaining separatist movements in southern Thailand.

He said the Thais were rounded up by Saudi authorities in March this year, and were deported. Many began returning to Thailand the same month.

Thamnu said the incident had undermined the credibility of PULO in the south.

He claimed that there are now only 115-125 members of PULO still active on the Thai-Malaysian border but they no longer pose a security threat to Thailand.

However, Thamnu did not say how Thai authorities are dealing with the PULO recruits who have returned to Thailand from Saudi Arabia.

PULO was one of the biggest Muslim terrorists movements in the south but its strength and credibility has gradually declined over the past few years.

CSO: 4200/998

THAILAND

BRIEFS

JOINT EXERCISE CONCLUDES--Thailand and Malaysia concluded air force exercises. A 10-day joint exercise by the Royal Malaysian Air Force and the Royal Thai Air Force at the base in Butterworth, Malaysia, was concluded with a ceremony on Saturday [18 May]. The chief of Malaysian Air Force, Lieutenant General Mohamed Ngah Said, called for a broader scope of joint exercises in order to explore new avenues of cooperation in administrative and logistics matters between the Thai and Malaysian forces. The air force joint exercise completed last week was participated by a total of 151 officers and 22 aircraft, and it was aimed at improving techniques and procedures in combined air operations. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 20 May 85]

CSO: 4200/998

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK YOUTH ADDRESSES YOUTH SEMINAR IN BEIJING

BK271312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330
GMT 26 May 85

[Address by DK Youth Delegation at 10-24 May Asia-Pacific Region Youth Seminar in Beijing]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies, gentlemen, dear friends: For many years, DK youths have never had any opportunity to attend a seminar rallying so many youths from the Asia-Pacific region. Our DK youth delegation would like to take this opportunity to express profound thanks to the Chinese committee organizing the international year of youth for inviting us to meet friends from the Asia-Pacific region so that we can inform them of the role played by the patriotic DK youths in bringing about peace and development.

Our DK youth delegation would like to take this propitious opportunity to convey to all young friends from the Asia-Pacific region the warm and profound feelings of friendship flowing from the hearts of the DK youths who are waging a daily life-or-death struggle on the Cambodian battlefield to defend their nation for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies, gentlemen, dear friends: Cambodia, a small and sparsely-populated country, is located in Southeast Asia. Long ago Cambodia was famous because of its advanced civilization and culture symbolized by the Angkor Wat temple which still stands as our best national heritage. Since the 14th century, Cambodia has lost all its fame. At present, virtually everybody has heard of Cambodia, for the press, radio, and television are almost daily talking about Cambodia being the victim of Vietnamese aggression. Some reports and commentaries are correct while others are false. This is a good opportunity for us to tell you the truth about our Cambodian country, nation, and people, particularly about our Cambodian youths.

Our DK youths, like the rest of the Cambodian people, always strive to bring peace and development to their country. However, it is a great misfortune for us that throughout the national history since the 14th century, Cambodia has never had true peace, for foreign forces

have continually invaded and occupied the country. At the present, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops have been occupying our country since the end of 1978 with the aim of swallowing Cambodia and eliminating the Cambodian race. It is widely known that the Hanoi aggressors refuse to withdraw forces from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions. It is also widely known that the DK National Army made up mostly of youths under the leadership of the CGDK is waging a struggle to the death against the Hanoi aggressors to wrest back independence and peace to the fatherland and to perpetuate the Cambodian race. This is a war that we are fighting against our will, for were we not fighting against the Hanoi aggressors, Cambodia would surely be wiped off the world map. If we do not fight, our race will be exterminated. Extermination of a race is something almost unbelievable in this century. Nevertheless, since 1979 millions of Cambodians have perished by means of bullets, shells, tanks, and chemical weapons of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors or because they were starved or deprived of medicines and medical treatment. With the purpose of exterminating the Cambodian race, the Hanoi authorities have, on the one hand, sent more than 600,000 Vietnamese citizens into Cambodia and, on the other, forced Cambodian males to take Vietnamese wives and authorized Vietnamese soldiers to rape Cambodian women to sire Vietnamese half-breeds. Many young Cambodian women have died from such rapes. Moreover, they have mobilized Cambodians from eastern Cambodia and sent them to the western border to clear brushes and build roads for their troops. The majority of these forced laborers are youths. The Cambodian people are extremely miserable because of hunger, ill health, diseases, and overwork. Deaths are reported daily.

Recently, Vietnam sent tens of thousands of troops to attack Cambodian refugee camps inside Thai territory. The victims of the attacks were women, children, and unarmed civilians. Who dares massacre a nation and exterminate a race like this in the 20th century? The Hanoi aggressors do. Their own compatriots they do not hesitate to drive out by boat to die in countless numbers at sea and to drift to foreign shores by the millions; they would not hesitate to butcher the Cambodians, who are not their kin.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies, gentlemen, dear friends, the genocidal war of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy has turned the Cambodian people into a youth-dominated population: Most of the old people and the pre-teen children died in 1979. Among the Cambodian people, the youths, and particularly the DK youths, are playing an important role in the current struggle. The DK youths are contributing actively to the war of national liberation and racial preservation. They are teachers, medics, construction workers, peasants, laboratory workers, office staffers, sportsmen, artists, and workers in various other fields. Each of them actively contributes to the war of national liberation and racial preservation. Those who are wounded and disabled and cannot go to the front carry out rear duty in order to contribute. Those who have low cultural standards study hard to raise their capacity, but

most of the DK youths are members of the DK National Army fighting the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield every day. They fight as transportation women, as combatants, and as commanders of the DK National Army. They make all kinds of sacrifice and win one victory after another, causing the Hanoi authorities' planned blitzkrieg to become a war that has dragged on for more than 6 years now, bogging the aggressive Vietnamese forces more and more deeply in Cambodia.

The DK National Army has gone down to the flatland, setting up firm positions around Tonle Sap lake and dividing itself into small and medium-size groups to launch attacks deep in the interior of the country. It fights at a ratio of 10 to 100 and even 10 to 200. The DK National Army can do this because each youth is fired with a resolute sense of patriotism and a determination to fight and win and because he uses skillful tactics. We do not defend a small piece of land at any cost. What is important for us is to protect as much of our manpower as possible and to destroy as much of the enemy manpower as possible. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors launched tens of thousands of their men against us at the western border, attacking us from dozens of fronts, attempting to crush us, destroy our depots, and cut our transportation lines. The Vietnamese aggressors hoped to see us pull out our forces from around Tonle Sap lake to oppose them, but we did not fall for their trick. We kept our forces around Tonle Sap lake intact while our DK National Army at the border attacked and drove them into minefields, trying to deprive them of drinking water and to wear them out. Before they could reach our bases, more than 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers had been killed. As a result, they captured empty depots and empty houses and still had to cope with dangerous mine traps; mines on the trails, mines in the kitchens, mines in the woods, mines in the trenches, and mines under banana trees.

Our DK National Army has been attacking hard in the hinterland. We attack enemy strategic points such as depots, economic targets, and transportation routes. In particular, we attack Tonle Sap, a major economic zone and a junction of overland, river, and rail transportation routes of the Vietnamese enemy going to western Cambodia. Attacking here is like strangling the enemy. We attack the enemy by surprise, using small units, such as in the smashing of the A-5 special force at O Popul.

Toward the Cambodian soldiers that the Vietnamese aggressors have levied to die in their place, we uphold the slogan: "Khmer do not kill fellow Khmer; Khmer joint hands against the Vietnamese enemy" and patiently proselytize them. Most of them understand our position, put their weapons down, stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors and mutiny or defect to our DK National Army, bringing along their weapons.

The Cambodian people despise the Hanoi gang and nurture a strong hatred for it. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors can stay in Cambodia at present only thanks to the presence of hundreds of thousands of their aggressive troops. Therefore, the scheme of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to dupe world opinion into believing that the Cambodian question is a question between Khmer has failed shamefully.

The Cambodian people and youths throughout the country clearly see that the Cambodian question stems solely from the one and only root cause: Vietnam has invaded and occupied Cambodia. The world, too, is clearly aware of this.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies, gentlemen, dear friends; the DK National Army is not fighting for the sake of fighting. It is not war-mongering. War calls for sacrifices, deaths, and injuries. Who wants war? I am sure that our Afghan friends, too, do not want it. However, the DK National Army is forced to fight to liberate the nation and safeguard the national race. The Hanoi exterminated the Champa nation and race and annexed Kampuchean Kraom in the past. Now, it is trying to exterminate our Cambodian race and swallow our Cambodian territory. The DK National Army, the Cambodian people, and the CGDK have a crystal-clear aspiration: Whenever Vietnam completely withdraws all its troops from Cambodia, we will immediately stop fighting and will organize elections under UN supervision in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions. Relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam may then be restored on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Like the other youths of the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, the patriotic youths of DK cherish and want peace very much. We want very much to see our country develop and prosper. We want very much to see the Cambodian people live happily and prosperously. On the battlefields, we usually dream that pure friendship among our youths in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world really exists. We would like the atmosphere permeating this hall to flow throughout the Asia-Pacific region and the world. Therefore, in order to achieve peace in Cambodia, we would like to appeal to all young friends in Asia and the Pacific too:

1. Bring greater all-round pressure to bear on the Hanoi clique so that it abides by the past 6 UN resolutions and withdraws all its aggressive troops from Cambodia, particularly by suspending all economic and financial aid to Vietnam, be it in the form of humanitarian aid for the Phnom Penh puppets, in order to prevent Vietnam from using such aid to feed its troops and carry on the massacre of the Cambodian people.

2. Provide all kinds of support to the Cambodian people's struggle in greater quantities and with greater efficiency, be it material, moral, political, or diplomatic support, in order to enable the Cambodian people to hit the Vietnamese aggressors hard and force them to sit at the negotiating table without delay. For, only by stopping the Le Duan authorities' war of aggression when it is still in Cambodia can we check the global and regional expansionists from taking Southeast Asia and the Malacca Strait and can we preserve peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

3. To exhort and encourage your respective governments to continue supporting the struggle of our DK youths by organizing training and educational programs according to prevailing conditions and possibilities.

In conclusion, our delegation is convinced that through this friendly gathering of youths from the Asia-Pacific region, we will understand each other more and become more united and consolidated in fighting until all aggressive and expansionist wars, like the one that Vietnam is waging in Cambodia and the one that the Soviets are waging in Afghanistan, until they are completely eliminated. Only after we have done this can our Asia-Pacific region enjoy peace and development. Thank you.

CSO: 4212/79

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN THANK-YOU MESSAGE TO SIERRA LEONE

BK300506 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2330 GMT 29 May 85

[26 May Message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Foreign
Minister Sheka Kanu of the Republic of Sierra Leone]

[Text] To His Excellency Sheka Kanu, foreign minister of the Republic
of Sierra Leone, Freetown

Your Excellency: On behalf of the CGDK and in my own name, I am most happy to express to you, and through you, to your government our most profound thanks and high appreciation for the noble decision by the Government of Sierra Leone which, as of 21 May, fully recognized the CGDK under the leadership of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The decision is a generous and important gesture of the courageous people and Government of Sierra Leone which have been actively supporting the just struggles for independence and freedom of the peoples in Africa and throughout the world. It is a great encouragement for the Cambodian people and the CGDK in their efforts to safeguard the independence and survival of their nation. Peace- and justice-loving peoples will certainly welcome the historic decision. The Cambodian people and the CGDK consider the full recognition of the CGDK by the Republic of Sierra Leone as the foundation of their close relations and friendship with your great country.

Finally, I would like to express to His Excellency Siaka Stevens, eminent leader of the people of Sierra Leone, profound respects and delight of the CGDK and the Cambodian people and wish him good health and longevity. We also wish the people of Sierra Leone under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens happiness and prosperity.

Please accept our highest consideration.

CSO: 4212/79

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS FLEE HOME—On 18 May, 80 Cambodian soldiers posted at Sangke Satop commune in Thpong District [Kompong Speu Province] deserted the Vietnamese because they realized they would be sent to the battlefield in western Cambodia to fight against fellow Cambodians on behalf of the Vietnamese enemy forces. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 May 85]

SRV SOLDIERS KILL 40—On 13 May, Vietnamese soldiers fired on our people at Poipet near the Cambodian-Thai border, killing 40 and wounding 10. The Vietnamese had accused them of attempting to flee to join our guerrillas operating in the area and thus jeopardizing Vietnamese secrets. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 May 85]

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTAMBANG—At the beginning of May, the armed units of Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, closely cooperated with the Vietnam volunteer army in launching sweeping operations against recalcitrant enemy remnants trying to sabotage the peace and security of the people. In the clashes, our armed forces killed 18 enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others and seized 16 assorted weapons, 550 rounds of B-40 and AK ammunition, 4,000 pills of medicine, and a large quantity of war materiel. At present, the armed units of Thmar Puok District maintain their example of militant heroism and readiness to sweep the enemy remnants in order to ensure security for the population and keep a strong local administration. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 May 85]

THREE VILLAGES 'LIBERATED'—On 27 May, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Damrei Slap in Toek L'ak village, Kompong Svay District [Kompong Thom Province]. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed two commune office buildings, two barracks, and some war materiel, seized some war materiel; and liberated three villages: L'ak, Kat Phluk, and (Rayiev). [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 May 85]

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES DELEGATION--On 24 May, our Democratic Kampuchean youth delegation left Beijing safely for home. On 27 May, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to the Democratic Kampuchean youth delegation saying: "My congratulations full of warmest sentiments of love and consideration for the Democratic Kampuchean youth delegation for scoring a great success in China at the Asian and Pacific youth seminar. This success is an important contribution to the development of our struggle for national liberation." [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 May 85] [Report on activities of DK youth delegation in PRC to attend Asian and Pacific youth seminar in Beijing between 10 and 24 May]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN CHINA--On 21 May, a Democratic Kampuchean youth delegation led by (Hean Vanarat) visited (Tianjin) during its stay in China. (Kuo Naiming), representative of Chinese youths, and his colleagues most happily and sincerely greeted our delegation. After listening to (Vanarat) give a briefing on the situation on the Cambodian battlefield, (Kuo Naiming) said Chinese youths want to know about and follow the situation of the struggle being waged by Democratic Kampuchean youths and people against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Chinese youths admired and have provided assistance and support to Democratic Kampuchean youths and will always be filled with rage against the aggressors. The Cambodian youths and people will certainly struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 May 85]

CSO: 4212/79

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SKV OFFICIAL CITED ON CAMBODIAN QUESTION

PM231043 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18-19 May 85 p 3

[Francois Nivelon dispatch: "Vietnam-Cambodia: Hanoi Wants a Political Settlement"]

[Text] Hanoi--"The Cambodian problem does not exist." This statement used to be almost a leitmotiv in Hanoi. This time it was only made by one of my interlocutors who, paradoxically, explained to me immediately afterwards how the "nonexistent" problem could be solved....

Indeed the Vietnamese want to discuss the Cambodian question clearly to achieve conditions which would be favorable to them. The fact that the vast majority of international opinion condemns their presence in Cambodia must not embarrass them too much. But, although nobody here said it to me, the Vietnamese leaders are certainly aware of the problems connected with their expeditionary corps' excessively long stay in Khmer territory. Racial antagonism could eventually create a very uncomfortable situation for the Vietnamese in Cambodia. When the latter overthrew the cruel Pol Pot regime, detested by all the Khmers, in January 1979, they did not plan to continue a large-scale military occupation. However it has already lasted 6 years. If the "deadlock" continues, it will last 10 years....

A few sentences taken from a very long article published in Hanoi last December in the ARMY REVIEW by General Le Duc Anh, member of the Communist Party Politburo, and commander-in-chief in Cambodia, warrant attention. In this thorough review of the situation, which is generally very favorable, Gen Le Duc Anh nonetheless writes: "Helping a friendly country (Cambodia) does not mean doing everything for it. Thus any show of dogmatism, and any mechanical application in Cambodia—even if dictated with the best intentions—of our own experiences, would merely be the reflection of a big nation's chauvinism, and lack of respect for the friendly people's independence and sovereignty...."

In another passage, Gen Le Duc Anh remarked: "We must overcome mistakes made by the volunteer (Vietnamese) officers, such as being concerned solely with military operations, and disregarding other problems, not cooperating harmoniously with our (Cambodian) friends, using our forces as we wish, and not in accordance with our function...."

The Polit Exclusion of the Khmer Rouges

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Gian, who is Mr Nguyen Co Thach's direct assistant, was ambassador to Cambodia immediately after the Vietnamese invasion. "Hun Sen (foreign minister of the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Government)," he told me, "is anxious to know what Sihanouk's political aims are, in order to speed up the search for a political solution." The minister immediately added with a slightly sarcastic laugh: "Note that there is another possibility--no political solution. We can do without one, but we do not want to because it would take time and the price would be high." As for the role which Sihanouk might play, Mr Vong Dong Gian told me: "Unless he breaks with Pol Pot once and for all, he cannot be regarded as an ordinary person in Cambodia. He was head of state. There is a point on which we will never concede--Pol Pot and the KhmersRouge must be excluded from any process aimed at achieving a political settlement. Moreover Pol Pot is never willing to open preliminary talks. We know that from experience. He refused to follow our advice to negotiate with the United States, as we ourselves did from 1968 to 1973."

With regard to a possible timetable, Mr Vo Dong Giang told me: "The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers will be carried out in liaison with and in proportion to the elimination of the Khmer Rouge as a political and military faction." Mr Giang continued. "Now is the time to negotiate a political settlement. I have the impression that all those concerned think this. The year 1987 strikes us as a very important date."

Question: Why 1987?

"Because it seems to me," Mr Giang replied, "that it will take 2 years for such negotiations to succeed. In addition I think that the vast majority of our troops will have left Cambodia in 1987. So...as Hun Sen recently said, those who want to eat the rice which we are cooking must help us cook it. Otherwise we will eat it ourselves."

The minister then concluded: "In our view Cambodia is not the only problem in Southeast Asia. Another very important question is that of a zone of peace and security in the whole region. But there are the Chinese...we are contemplating several hypotheses. 1--A comprehensive solution with ASEAN, 2--a partial solution with Thailand, 3--a partial solution with China, 4--break-down, in other words no solution."

CSO: 4219/57

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV FORMS COMMITTEE FOR RELEASE OF ANTONOV

OW231753 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--"The Italian judicial offices must immediately drop the trial they are preparing of the three Bulgarian citizens and set free Sergey Antonov," says a statement released here by the newly-established Vietnam Committee for the Release of Sergey Antonov headed by lawyer Luu Van Loi.

The statement notes that this is a campaign mounted by the U.S. imperialists and other Western countries aimed at diverting public opinion from their dangerous nuclear-arms-race and "Star Wars" policies which counter to the trend of dialogue, peace and detente throughout the world, and at smearing Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the international arena.

"The Vietnamese people," the statement stresses "are extremely indignant at the erroneous acts of the Italian judiciary and other bellicose reactionary forces. Together with the Bulgarian people and the democratic, progressive, and freedom- and justice-loving forces throughout the world, the Vietnam Committee for the Release of Sergey Antonov denounces the above-said malignant scheme to the world public and fully supports Bulgaria's legitimate demands. We resolutely demand that the Italian judicial offices immediately drop the trial of the three Bulgarian citizens and immediately set free Sergey Antonov."

The Vietnam Committee for the Release of Sergey Antonov has also sent a message to the Bulgarian National Committee for the Protection of Sergey Antonov expressing the Vietnamese people's support for Bulgaria's legitimate stance.

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON POL POT REGIME'S 'CRIMES'

OW201744 Hanoi VNA in English 1723 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--"To eliminate the genocidal Khmer Rouge is a demand of conscience common sense, life and our time" says NHAN DAN in a commentary today, marking Kampuchea's day of national hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot regime (20 May).

The national daily recalls:

"Within 3 years, 8 months and 20 days in power, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, using barbarous means, killed 3,314,768 Kampucheans, maimed and crippled 141,848 people and rendered 200,000 children orphan, destroyed 634,522 houses, 5,857 schools, 796 hospitals, infirmaries, and laboratories; destroyed or turned into prisons, [as received] destroyed 108 Islamic churches, killed over 1,500,000 domestic animals.

"The social fabric, national culture and economic bases were uprooted. Human sentiments were trampled. The national history was pushed back for decades. Many proofs of their crimes continue to be brought to light."

"Seething with anger for them," the paper says "the Kampuchean people have stood up and with the assistance of Vietnam's Army and people, smashed the genocidal regime, saving Kampuchea from extermination."

It continues: "Free from genocide, the Kampuchean people have no greater desire than to rebuild their country, live peace, [as received] preserve and develop human values. The Kampuchean people, who endured untold sufferings under the genocidal gang, love their present life and peace more and more and want their country to be prosperous and happy.

"However, over the past 6 years the expansionists and reactionary forces have sought by all means to bring the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique back to Kampuchea. They have incited, nurtured, guided and forced the genocidal Khmer Rouge to commit bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people.

"There are still people who take the blood-thirsty Khmer Rouge butchers to this or that country, introducing them as 'representatives of the Kampuchean people,' supplying them with weapons and ammunition to oppose an independent and sovereign nation which has only one desire: building a new life."

"The genocidal Khmer Rouge remnants are the arch enemy of the Kampuchean people. They are a factor causing disorder along the Kampuchean-Thai border and an obstacle to a solution to the Kampuchean issue and to peace in Southeast Asia."

"The Kampuchean people have learnt a lesson from blood and tears: to smash the Polpotists and never let that genocidal regime return to Kampuchea."

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW251007 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 25 May--The root cause of the present explosive situation in South Korea is ever deeper discontent of the majority of people towards the ruling circles' reactionary domestic and foreign policies, says Nhan Dan in a commentary today.

Dealing with "week of solidarity with and support to the uprising youth and students in Kwangju City and the South Korean people" from 17-25 May, the paper says:

"These policies not only run counter to the South Korean people's ardent aspiration for national independence and unity but also seriously threaten their legitimate national rights as well as peace and security in the region".

"Once again," the paper continues "we express our sympathy with the strong support for the South Korean people's struggle for democratic liberties. We support the proposal made on 9 April by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding negotiations between it and the South Korean Parliament to discuss measures for the peaceful unification of Korea".

Nhan Dan concludes:

"To solve the Korean question, the United States must immediately withdraw all its troops and weapons and other means of war from South Korea. The question of Korea's unification must be settled by the people in the two parts of the country themselves, without foreign interference".

CSO: 4200/1000

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MEETING SUPPORTS UN-SPONSORED 'DECADE FOR WOMEN'

OW230839 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--The Vietnam Committee for the UN-sponsored "Decade for Women" held its regular session here 20 May to discuss preparations for Vietnam's participation in the international women conference to be held in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, next July.

The session was chaired by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Women Union and president of the said committee.

In the recent past, the committee has widely disseminated the goals of the decade and the convention on "abolishment of all forms of discrimination against women" already adopted by the Vietnamese Government, helped in the observance of the party and government policies towards women in all branches and services aimed at ensuring equality between men and women. At the committee's proposal, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has issued an instruction on "women cadre work" and the Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on "developing women's role and abilities in national construction and defence."

Under the theme of "equality, development and peace," the committee has cooperated with the United Nations and various peace and progressive organizations in the world in giving publicity to the activities of women in the world in response to the decade and the experiences of various countries in the struggle for the emancipation of women.

At the session, the participants reviewed the Vietnamese women's movement in the past decade and mapped out the orientation and tasks for the coming years in the ongoing effort to fully emancipate women and achieve full equality of sexes.

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES TRUONG CHINH, GROUP

OW221752 Hanoi VNA in English 1716 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general-secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, received in Vientiane this morning the visiting Vietnam party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Central Committee and president of the State Council. [Sentence as received]

Present at the reception were General Khantai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Army; and Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamfeuan Tounalom and Vietnam Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

On behalf of the Lao communists and people, General-Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan warmly welcomed President Truong Chinh and his party. He said that this visit was a very important contribution to further strengthening the militant solidarity and the special, faithful pure and time-honoured friendship between the parties, state and people of Laos and Vietnam. He expressed his joy at the fraternal Vietnamese people's great successes in national construction and defence, and considered them to be the Lao people's own successes. He affirmed that the Vietnamese people's successes have made an important contribution to consolidating the special militant alliance between Vietnam-Laos and Kampuchea and safeguarding peace and security in this region and the world as a whole.

On behalf of the LPRP, Central Committee and the government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, state and people of Vietnam for their great, selfless and effective support and assistance to the Lao revolution. He asked President Truong Chinh to convey his best wishes to General-Secretary Le Duan and the other Vietnamese party and state leaders.

On behalf of the party, state and people of Vietnam, President Truong Chinh sincerely thanked the fraternal Lao party, state and people for their great support and assistance full of brotherly sentiments to the Vietnamese people's protracted and arduous struggle for national independence and freedom in the past and their national construction and defence at present.

President Truong Chinh extended the best wishes and the communist greetings of General Secretary Le Duan to Kaysone Phomihane and, through him, to the other Lao party and state leaders.

President Truong Chinh thanked General-Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, President Souphanouvong and the other Lao party and state leaders and the fraternal Lao people for their warm hospitality and welcome.

The reception took place in an atmosphere full of cordiality, comradeship of the Vietnamese Lao special friendship. [Sentence as received]

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS

OW231655 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--A delegation of Vientiane's party committee and administrative committee, and a delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association on Wednesday afternoon called on President Truong Chinh and the high-level Vietnam party and state delegation now on an official friendship visit to Laos.

The Lao side included Khambou Sounisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Vientiane party committee and chairman of the Vientiane administrative committee, and Ounheuan Phounsavat, acting president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Khambou Sounisai and Ounheuan Phounsavat informed President Truong Chinh and the other Vietnamese guests of the Vientiane population's great achievements over the past 10 years, of the fruitful cooperation and assistance between Vientiane, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and the multi-form activities of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association since its foundation 10 years ago and in the time to come.

President Truong Chinh warmly welcomed Vientiane's achievements, and wished the Vientiane population further successes, a good health and happiness, and the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association many new achievements.

On behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, President Truong Chinh presented Vientiane and the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association with souvenirs.

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere full of Vietnamese-Lao fraternal friendship.

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH, DELEGATION TALK WITH LAO LEADERS

OW231624 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--The visiting Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, held talks in Vientiane today with a Lao party and state delegation led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice-president of the State Council; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC and minister for foreign affairs; Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV CC and of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Minister Dang Thi, member of the CPV CC and head of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea; Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

The Lao side included General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defence, and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Army; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and head of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea; Phetsamone Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC, and vice president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association; Chanthaphone Haruong, head of the office of the LPDR and president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly; [spelling of name as received] and Khampheuan Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam.

At the talks, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on major international issues.

Also brought under discussion were issues of promoting the special friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation, as well as each country's tasks in making contributions to the defence of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world over.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere full of mutual understanding.

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LAOS

OW221742 Hanoi VNA in English 1710 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--A Vietnam party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, arrived in Vientiane this morning for an official friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Lao People's Supreme Assembly.

The official welcoming ceremony was held at Wattay Airport which was bedecked with national flags of Vietnam and Laos and portraits of President Truong Chinh and Lao President Souphanouvong. Present at the airport were Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRF CC and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly; Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, General Khantai Siphandon and Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau members of the LPRP CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other high ranking officials of the Lao party, state and army.

At 0900 hours, the special plane carrying the Vietnamese delegation landed at the airport, President Souphanouvong and other Lao leaders walked up to the ramp and hugged President Truong Chinh and the other Vietnamese guests, then young Lao [youths] presented them with bouquets of flowers.

When President Truong Chinh and President Souphanouvong stepped on a red carpet at the center of the airport, an army band struck the national anthems of the two countries to the boom of a 21-gun salute.

President Souphanouvong led President Truong Chinh to review a guard of honour of the Lao army and greet the welcomers who included other Lao party and state leaders, Lao army officers and representatives of the Vientiane population.

The motorcade carrying the delegation and Lao leaders proceeded through 10 kilometers of road, adorned with flags, flowers and streamers and lined by thousands of cheerful Lao people, to the government's guest house.

Immediately after their arrival, President Truong Chinh and his party were warmly received by President Souphanouvong.

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SPEECHES MADE AT VIENTIANE BANQUET

Laos President Speaks

OW231604 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--Lao President Souphanouvong, in his speech at the Vientiane banquet yesterday, warmly welcomed the visiting Vietnamese party and state delegation led by State Council President Truong Chinh. He said:

"Today, we are very happy to welcome the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, on its official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

"First of all, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I warmly welcome and sincerely thank Comrade Truong Chinh, an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese party and state and a close friend of the Lao people, and his party for bringing to our country and people the fine sentiment, warm friendship and great encouragement from the fraternal people of Vietnam.

"Your visit this time constitutes a new and fine development of the special solidarity, unbreakable militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, two governments and two peoples.

"In this cordial atmosphere permeated with comradeship and fraternity, I would like to propose a toast to the success of this visit by the high-level party and state delegation headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, which will make important contributions to accelerating the national defence and socialist construction in our two countries, as well as to strengthening the socialist community and to the cause of defending peace and stability in the region and the world over."

Truong Chinh Speaks

OW231608 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)—Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council and head of the visiting high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation, at a banquet held in Vientiane Wednesday, expressed his joy at visiting the Lao People's Democratic Republic "at a time when the entire Lao people are actively engaged in patriotic emulation movements in anticipation of their great anniversaries this year."

In his reply speech, President Truong Chinh said: "The Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane have fought heroically, surmounted numerous difficulties and trials, and recorded great victories."

After hailing the historic significance of the great victory gained by the Lao people in December 1975, President Truong Chinh continued: "Over the past few years, the Lao people of all nationalities, implementing the resolutions of the 3rd congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, with their heroic struggle and creative labour, have recorded extremely great achievements in their national construction and defence, firmly taking Laos to socialism."

"With such great significance, the victory of the Lao revolution has strongly encouraged and set a bright example for peoples fighting for their national independence and new life."

"Promoting the glorious traditions of the former Indochinese Communist Party, the peoples of Vietnam and Laos have continuously fostered the special militant solidarity initiated and built by the late President Ho Chi Minh. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are very proud of having such a staunch comrade and brother as the LPRP and the Lao people of all nationalities."

"The Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to constantly strengthen and preserve the militant solidarity and special relationship between our two countries as the apples of their eyes. The Vietnamese people always remain a loyal and reliable friend of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples."

The president concluded: "On this occasion, I wish to express profound thanks of the party, state and people of Vietnam toward the fraternal Lao party, state and people for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence at present."

CSO: 4200/972

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN MESSAGES FOR HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY

OW221916 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--A meeting was held in Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, on 20 May to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday (19 May) TASS reports.

The participants reaffirmed that the name of President Ho Chi Minh has forever gone down in the history of the Vietnamese people and of the international communist, and national liberation movements as a symbol of the Vietnamese nation's heroic struggle for freedom and independence.

On this occasion, Rene Anillo Capote, secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (OSPAAAL), has sent a message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong paying high tribute to President Ho Chi Minh. The message said that the staunch spirit, strong revolutionary conviction, talented simplicity and modesty of President Ho Chi Minh are an everlasting example for every people to follow.

Nouri Abdelrazzak, acting president and secretary general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) also sent a message of greetings to the Vietnam AAPSO Committee on this occasion.

The message said that "President Ho Chi Minh has inspired millions of people struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism on all continents" and that "AAPSO wishes the Vietnamese people and government successes in carrying forward the glorious legacy of President Ho Chi Minh."

CSO: 4200/972

19 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA OUTLINES LAOS ACHIEVEMENTS IN PAST DECADE

GW220233 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 21 May (VNA)--Over the 10 years since their country's liberation in December 1975, the Lao people have recorded brilliant achievements in national reconstruction taking the Lao People's Democratic Republic forward to socialism without going through the period of capitalist development.

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people have overcome the consequences of the former regime as well as national disasters and acts of sabotage by the enemies.

Laos' agriculture has moved from monoculture of rice to double-cropping and intensive farming. In 1984, in spite of heavy drought the Lao people brought in 1.3 million tons of rice, doubling the 1976 figure, raising the per capita output of foodgrain to 300 kg. For the first time in their history the Lao people have become self-sufficient in food and have food reserves.

Laos now has 1.7 million draught animals, more than one million pigs (20 times more than in 1979) and five million poultry as against 820,000 in 1979.

Laos' young industry has constantly developed in the service of agricultural and forestry production and of the people's daily life. Electricity output has met the needs of home consumption and part of export.

The state-run trade network has made notable progress. Export value has risen annually: 1.1 billion kips in 1984 as against 941 million in 1980. Laos' traditional handicrafts, neglected by the old regime, have been restored and are developing.

The lines of communication have been upgraded and widened.

In 1984, output of electricity, lime, cigarettes, bricks and fabrics was higher than in the previous year. A number of industrial projects were put into commission, such as the 5th turbine group of the Nam Ngum hydro-electric power plant, the Vietnam-built clinker-grinding mill and the Soviet-built prefabricated-concrete factory.

The collectivization of agriculture, the improvement of management in industrial enterprises and factories, the reorganization of small industry and handicrafts, and the transformation of capitalist trade have made an important contribution to developing production.

Rapid progress has also been recorded in culture, education and health care. Illiteracy, which prevailed under the old regime, has been eliminated and the intelligentsia, practically insignificant, in the past, now counts some 10,000 members, mostly graduates and post-graduates.

In this school-year, nearly 7,000 general schools are operating in Laos with an enrolment of 600,000 and 598 infant schools with 36,000 children under the care of nearly 1,500 attendants.

Almost all villages and hamlets have their own medical stations. The planting and processing of medicinal herbs has expanded throughout the country.

Laos now has 2.2 doctors, 5.49 assistant doctors, 2.3 pharmacists, and 185 medic workers for every 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 0.5 doctor, one assistant doctor, 0.34 pharmacist and 97 medical workers under the old regime.

The new administration has endeavoured to build a firm and comprehensive people's national defence system with a close militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Lao armed forces have constantly developed in all fields. They have promptly checked acts of provocation by the enemies, foiled their multi-faceted war of sabotage and duly punished land-grabbing attacks by ultra-rightist elements in Bangkok.

Grassroots units of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and mass organizations such as the trade unions, youth, and women's organizations, have been strengthened. They have made great efforts to promote the people's collective mastership and continually launched socialist emulation drives with positive results.

The LPDR's international position is rising.

The great and comprehensive achievements recorded by the Lao people have changed the face of their country and gradually improved their living conditions.

These achievements also have made a considerable contribution to strengthening the special alliance between the three Indochinese countries as well as to the maintenance of peace, national independence and social progress in Southeast Asia.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--Vietnam and Bulgaria have signed in Sofia a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1985. The signatories were Todor Bozhinov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the said commission. Todor Bozhinov and Vu Dinh Lieu also signed the minutes of the 12th session of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Intergovernmental Commission which concluded in Sofia on 18 May. The Bulgarian and Vietnamese sides agreed on the trial production of volatile oil and promote their cooperation in geological survey, mining industry, machine building, electronic industry, light industry and chemistry, metallurgy, transport and communications, and many scientific and technological fields. The participants at the 12th session discussed concrete measures to broaden the cooperation in coffee and rubber production. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 20 May 85]

VU DINH LIEU MEETS FILIPOV--Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--G. Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 16 May Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 12th session of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At the reception, the two sides noted the unceasing development of bilateral cooperation in the spirit of the agreement between General Secretary Le Duan and General Secretary Todor Zhivkov and under the long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries signed last year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 18 May 85]

SWISS, TURKISH ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--Armin Kamer and Akgun Han Kiciman [spelling of name as received] ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Turkey to Vietnam respectively, presented here today credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had cordial talks with Ambassadors Armin Kamer and Akgun Han Kiciman. Present

on the occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Le Trang, vice director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 May 85]

SRV LEADERS AWARDED CZECHOSLOVAK BADGE--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl held a ceremony here today to hand the commemorative badge on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia over to leaders of the Communist Party, the state and mass organizations of Vietnam. The badge was awarded to Vietnamese leaders by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee. Present at the ceremony were Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Kien, secretary of the party CC; Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of its international department; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and other officials. Ambassador Bohuslav Handl said that the award was another expression of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He reiterated his country's full support for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence. In reply, Nguyen Duc Tam thanked the Czechoslovak party, state and people for the award, saying that this was a fine expression of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1707 GMT 22 May 85]

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES ENVOYS--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today Swiss Ambassador Armin Kamber and Turkish Ambassador Akgun Man Kiciman. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the two diplomats. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 22 May 85]

GREETINGS TO SFYR LEADERS--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to Radovan Vlackovic on his election as president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In his message, President Truong Chinh wished the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia constant consolidation and development. The same day, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho also sent his congratulations to Ilijaz Kurtesi on his election as president of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 22 May 85]

SKDA DELEGATIONS RECEIVED--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, received here this evening the army delegations to the just-concluded 29th conference of the port organizations of the armies of friendship countries (SKDA). Present at this cordial meeting were Lieutenant-General Nguyen The Bon, member of the CPV CC and deputy-chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and Ta Quang Chien, director of the [sentence indistinct]. Major-General V. Gorbato, cosmonaut and hero of the Soviet Union, Vietnam's labour hero and president of the SKDA, on behalf of the delegations of 17 countries

attending the 29th SKDA conference, reported to General Van Tien Dung on the success of the conference. On behalf of the Ministry of National Defence and the armed forces of Vietnam, General Van Tien Dung warmly welcomed of this success of wished the organization stronger development. [sentence as received] "The present situation requires that the armies of fraternal countries, of which the SKDA is one of their convergences, must further strengthen their solidarity and mutual understanding," he said. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1740 GMT 22 May 85]

FRG PRESIDENT GREETED--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent his greetings to President of the Republic of Germany Richard Von Weizsacker on the 36th anniversary of the promulgation of the FRG's basic law. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 22 May 85]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CADRES--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, cordially received here today a delegation of cadres of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee led by K.K. Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazak Communist Party Central Committee. Present at the reception were Dang Quoc Bao, first deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's Department for Science and Education; Dang Hoi Xuan, Vietnamese minister of the public health; Trinh Van Tu, deputy head of the said department for science and education; Y.N. Miakotnykh, minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy here, and others. The delegation arrived here on 14 May under a plan of cooperation between the CPV and the CPSU. It paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum; had working sessions with the Department for Science and Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the party committees of the port city of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City; and visited several health establishments in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 22 May 85]

UN ENVOY CONDEMNS NAVAL ARMS RACE--Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--Ambassador Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations on 20 May criticized the war-like and expansionist forces for intensifying the naval armament race. He denounced the U.S.-led imperialist countries for taking advantage of their scientific and technological progress and economic affluence to accelerate their naval forces and their presence in all sea areas with the aim of repressing the national liberation movement and encircling the socialist countries. The Vietnamese ambassador pointed out that the race in naval armament obstructed the exploitation of the sea resources and the use of sea routes, to the detriment of economic development of nations. The ambassador stressed that Vietnam desired to cooperate with other countries in turning Southeast Asia a nuclear free zone. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 23 May 85]

FILM SHOW ON KWANGJU UPRISING--Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--A film show was arranged here on 20 May by the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Kim Chong-song, on the fifth anniversary of the uprising of South Korean youth and students in Kwangju City against the dictatorial

and fascist regime. Among those attending the show were Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher and vocational secondary education, representatives of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association, the Foreign Ministry and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 23 May 85]

HUNGARIAN LECTURER LEAVES--Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--Vane Pherenxo, head of the information department of the Agitation and Political Education Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, [name, title as received] left here today concluding his visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The Hungarian guest lectured in Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh Province on the results of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and on Hungary's present economic policy. He also exchanged experiences with various departments of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the CPV CC. He was cordially received on 19 May [words indistinct] secretary of the CPV Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 23 May 85]

FILM SHOW IN HANOI--Hanoi VNA 25 May--A film show was given here today by Korean ambassador Kim Chong-Song on the 30th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. Present on the occasion were Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, director of the Vietnam Radio and T.V. Commission and president of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Le Mai, assistant to the Foreign Minister; and others. On this occasion, the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association sent a message of greetings to the General Association of Korean residents in Japan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 25 May 85]

AID FROM FAO--Hanoi VNA 28 May--A ceremony was jointly sponsored here today by the Ministry of Agriculture and various branches concerned to receive vegetable seeds and insecticide, as aid to Vietnam from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Among those present on the occasion Mohamed S. Boulemane, head of the FAO representation here. La Xuan Dinh, head of the Department for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, expressed the Vietnamese peoples gratitude to the FAO for the aid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 29 May 85 OW]

HOANG MEETS MONGOLIAN LECTURER--Hanoi VNA 29 May--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPV CC), received here on 26 May, D. Doldov, a senior expert of the commission for propaganda and training of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (MPRP CC), who was here on a lecturing tour. Also present on the occasion was Mongolian ambassador to Vietnam Adiyaa. During his stay in Vietnam, D. Doldov, guest of the CPV CC, gave lectures on the achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in their socialist construction and implementation of the resolutions adopted by the MPRP's 18th congress. The guest left Vietnam on 27 May. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 29 May 85]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS AUSTRALIA--Hanoi VNA 29 May--Vietnamese Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu recently paid a ten-day official visit to Australia as guests of Australian Minister for Primary Industry John Kerin. While in Australia, he visited various research, training and production establishments. The Vietnamese minister was received on 15 May by Minister John Kerin, Minister for Resources and Energy, the minister assisting the minister for Foreign Affairs Gareth Evans, and Minister of Territories and Local Government Thomas Uren. Representatives of the Australia-Vietnam Society and other mass organizations, and some professors of the Australian National University, paid courtesy visits to Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 29 May 85]

DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIA--Hanoi VNA 28 May--A delegation of Vietnam party cadres led by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its department for economy, visited the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic Monday. The delegation is on a visit to the Soviet Union in furtherance of a program on exchanged visits by party cadres, which was agreed upon previously by the two parties. E. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, received and held talks with the Vietnamese officials who were briefed on main orientations for economic development in Moldavia. The guests made a tour of various industrial and agricultural enterprises there. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 29 May 85]

DUTCH AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Hanoi VNA 30 May--Piet-Hein Houben, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Holland, left here 29 May, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

SRV, USSR STORIES--Hanoi VNA 30 May--A collection of stories, chronicles and poems by Soviet and Vietnamese writers has been put out by the Soviet publishing house YOUNG GUARDS on the occasion of the current "Days of Vietnamese Culture" in the Soviet Union. Grouped under the title "The Golden Bells", the collection features many stories and chronicles about Vietnam by M. Ilynski and other Soviet writers, short stories by well-known Vietnamese authors such as To Hoai and Nguyen Tuan and poems by Bang Viet and Xuan Guynh, and others. Most stories chronicle the remarkable contributions of Vietnamese cultural circles to the fight against the French and U.S. aggressors. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/1000

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY GROUPS MARK HO'S BIRTHDAY

OW201930 Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--A solemn meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 18 May by the municipal party organization, People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee to mark the 95th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh (19 May).

Speaking on the occasion, Chairman of the City People's Committee Mai Chi Tho brought out the late president's great contributions to the national liberation struggle and reunification and profound sentiments towards the people.

The same day, another meeting on the occasion was organized by the Hanoi air-defence division, which was founded 20 years ago on the 75th birthday of the late president, and brought down 591 U.S. airplanes including B-52's during the capital city's fight against the U.S. air war of destruction.

On 19 May, similar meetings were held in the old imperial city of Hue, provincial capital of the central province of Binh Tri Thien, where an exhibition on "the Ho Chi Minh trail" is under way and has attracted about 25,000 visitors; and in the central highlands province of Lam Dong, where a teach-in on "Uncle Ho's virtues" was also held the previous day by the Dalat Army Academy.

The same day, a communist labour day was organized at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant in Ha Son Binh Province, about 70 km northwest of Hanoi, to mark the anniversary. It was participated by more than 20,000 Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts.

In honour of the anniversary, a ceremony was held at the construction site of the Thanh Xuan living quarters here yesterday to start the construction of the first multi-storey residence bloc with materials produced by the Xuan Mai prefabricated concrete slabs factory (Hanoi), built with Soviet assistance and freshly put into operation.

CSO: 4200/972

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER OPPOSITION MP ON VISIT WITH U.S. NEWSMEN

OW291930 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 29 May--The American "patient" was asked to produce his "health record" had his pulse taken and his chest auscultated with a stethoscope. His "doctor" was a six-year-old girlie of the kindergarten "Man Non" (young shoot) in Ho Chi Minh City.

Occasion was the Vietnam visit by several U.S. news and television teams on the recent celebration of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam, 30 April.

The guide in the tour to the children's cultural centres was Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, a lawyer and well-known opposition M.P. of the Saigon regime. She related to our correspondent:

"Our guests showed keen interest in the life and study of the children, so I took them to the "An Mon" kindergarten No. 1. The teachers were somewhat put off by this unannounced visit, but the kids showed not the least embarrassment. They politely invited the guests in and politely invited them to join their games. First, it was the 'medical room' where the American newsmen were greeted with white-blouse doctors and nurses. At the tailoring workshop, they had their measurements taken, were issued a receipt with a sampling of the cloth attached and, naturally, the date of delivery. At the dining room, they were given the menu over which a 'waiter' patiently explained as a dish was cooked, then they were served and received a bill. Needless to say, all that was duly recorded in the guests' cameras. The American journalists took several close-ups of the neatly arranged sandals and shoes at the threshold and the straight lines of towels with clear markings of its owners. The guests took along each a 'bill' as a souvenir. They were astounded when I told them that all of the children come for working families and would have never dreamt of education in any form in the old regime. Later, they visited an artificial lake at Ky Hoa where people came to relax after work hours. Many of them who had been in Saigon before 1975 might have known that this used to be a garbage dump under the Nguyen Van Thieu regime."

Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh added:

"In 1945, I was a member of the National Salvation Children Organization in Dong Mac Ward of Hanoi. Once I had the great honor to join other children in a visit to Uncle Ho. His teachings, his immense love which radiated from that unforgettable meeting have helped me to overcome the hardest trials in the past fight to liberate the city and in the present one to rebuild and transform it".

CSO: 4200/1000

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW CULTURE IN VIETNAM

OW202240 Hanoi VNA in English 1740 GMT 20 May 85

[From the VNA supplement; "Building a New Culture in Vietnam. Ha Xuan Truong--Alternate Member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Head of Its Commission for Culture and Arts."--VNA headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] To address the question of nationalism in the new culture is to deal with the question of tradition and revolution, and in more concrete terms, to handle the relationship between nationalism and internationalism. What should be kept from the tradition, what should be abolished, what should be renovated and what should be built up, these are questions that always come up in our debates. There are the historical tradition and revolutionary tradition. In the case of Vietnam, the former is several thousands years old while the latter dates only some 50 years back, since the founding of the predecessors of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

History leaves many beautiful and fine things but also many bad, evil and even reactionary things, vestiges of a millenary oriental society of an "Asiatic character." They are at the origins of conservatism, regionalism and parochialism which are impeding the advance to socialism. What is more, they are aided by a small production economy and a social mechanism built along bureaucratic lines and depending on state supply. Many things which were good for the old society have lost all their effect and even have become impediments to social progress. Take the village and commune, and Asiatic form of the rural commune, for example. It used to be a place for the preservation of the national patrimony and a base for the resistance against foreign aggression. Patriarchy has become a reactionary system in face of the need to broaden socialist democratic freedoms, because "the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all," as Marx put it.

Industriousness, in the sense of "the more you collect the quicker you have your bag filled," a virtue that was for centuries considered an attribute of the Vietnamese working people, must now be replaced by high-productivity and high-efficiency work through the application of scientific and technical advances.

The struggle to eliminate these anti-socialist thoughts has accelerated the forming of the socialist way of life. The new way of life and virtues based on the system of collective mastery are taking shape, born in the process of socialist industrialization in the building of a socialist large-scale production and the constant renovation of the socio-economic management mechanism. They help to raise the national and traditional character to a new height. As a matter of fact, a bitter class struggle is taking place between the old and the new ways of life; one is based on labour, altruism and reason and aimed at truth, good and beauty, while the other is the bourgeois and colonialist way of life which is motivated by animal instincts and material welfare, and is allied to the backward vestiges of feudal customs.

The Vietnamese revolutionary tradition is one of the national and democratic revolution. The bourgeoisie which came into existence after the emergence of the working class saw a very early end to its role in the political arena. The Communist Party of Vietnam was the sole organizer of the national and democratic revolution in Vietnam from its beginnings to its complete triumph in 1975. This is a favourable condition for the acceptance of the whole revolutionary tradition of the nation. But this revolution lasted only half a century or so and was mainly concerned with solving the national problem. From 1958, the north entered into the period of socialist transformation and construction, but not long afterwards, the whole country had to cope with the U.S. war of aggression. So, the socialist revolution in the whole Vietnam actually began only in 1975.

Therefore, the Vietnamese revolutionary tradition is mainly a patriotic tradition. Even though it has been developed to a higher level on the stand of the working class, patriotism cannot transcend the boundary of nationalism. A great spiritual force as it is, it cannot adequately arm the entire party and people with scientific socialism.

The generations who took part in the national and democratic revolution are, by and large, now engaged in the socialist revolution while new generations are forming and joining this revolution in ever greater numbers. To solve the national question in this respect is to ensure the continuity of the revolutionary spirit from the old to the new generations, and to equip the cadres and people with the necessary knowledge of scientific socialism right from the outset. On the other hand, in the ideological and intellectual sphere, internationalism must become the content of the socialist culture.

Art is an area which bears the most distinctive traits of a culture. It is the face and the soul of that culture. Vietnam has a centuries-old art imbued with a strong national character, but never before has the national art and art workers gained a status as they have at present in the socialist regime. Different forms of the traditional theatre are restored, folk dances are collected and performed at home and abroad. Research institutes are built where questions are being posed on how to preserve and renovate the methods and ways of creation of the traditional

arts. [Sentence as received] In this field, some encouraging results were achieved in the first years, but as time passes, the need for renovation becomes more complex for the traditional theatre since the audiences and the realities of life demand new forms of expression. The principles of the traditional theatre are gradually giving way to the new demands. On the one hand, some stage managers are applying methods of interpretation of the traditional theatre to modern drama, and inversely, others are using methods of the modern theatre in the traditional theatre, in both cases with a view to increasing the effect of this performing art. The same can be observed in the domains of music, dance, sculpture and painting. In that sense, the party is striving to build a national and modern art with a socialist content, and a national, party and people's character.

The modern element of our national art has been acquired mostly from foreign art through a process of "Vietnamization." In fact, it has made its way into Vietnam quite quickly. Novel, drama, and cinema have now become organic parts of the Vietnamese national literature and art with the broadest popular character.

In particular, the cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries over the past 40 years has exerted a strong impact on the formation and growth of the Vietnamese socialist art.

For the sake of a selective assimilation of what is best in a foreign culture and with a view to countering the offensive of the depraved bourgeois and reactionary tendencies, a daily fight is being conducted against all "raw imitation" as well as all [word indistinct] tendencies along with the struggle against the influence of the bourgeois culture and the vestiges of the colonialist culture, old and new alike.

This struggle is being compounded by the overt plan of the enemy to step up their psychological war in an attempt to undermine Vietnam ideologically and culturally, sow division between Vietnam and the socialist community, defame Vietnam, the Soviet Union and genuine socialism. They are propagating the cult of America and of capitalism, as well as reactionary art tendencies and an individualistic way of life. The struggle on this front has not always been an easy one, especially in the transition years of the revolution when the people's life and the national economy underwent hard trials. A parcel of gift from a capitalist country may be used as a means of propaganda for the bourgeois culture and art. Never before has the struggle against the bourgeois culture been so closely associated with the economic and political struggle as today.

On the other hand, a discussion of nationalism and internationalism in culture cannot overlook the religious side of the problem. The relationship between the socialist culture and religion alone is worthy of serious discussion. In Vietnam, religion does not pose a problem as serious as in many other countries. Still, it is an important cultural and social problem. Many cultural relics in Vietnam bear a religious character or is connected with religion.

In some past periods of history, Buddhism played quite an important role in the Vietnamese people's spiritual life and in their customs and habits. Catholicism which was introduced into the country in the 17th century has now around three million adherents. Unlike Buddhism, Catholicism was used by the French colonialists as a means of aggression right in the first days of their arrival in Vietnam. There are other religions such as Protestantism and Hinduism which play lesser roles. Under the U.S.-puppet regime, many religious organizations and religious activities were misused to serve the wicked political design of the Americans and their henchmen. Accordingly, religion proliferated quite quickly in those days, and a segment of the population were held captive of obscurantist religious dogmas. Today, the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces have not given up their scheme to use religion to sow division and undermine socialist construction in Vietnam.

While persisting in the policy of freedom of belief and taking measures to preserve a number of pagodas, temples and churches which have been registered by the state as cultural or historical relics, the Vietnamese party has been conducting a no less persistent struggle to help the young people from being obfuscated by the opium of religion, prevent the enemy from misusing religion, and ensure national unity alongside the propagation of atheism.

Vietnam is a multi-national country. Accordingly, the national element in culture is the element which encompasses the distinctive traits of many ethnic groups in the country. Respect for the cultural values of each ethnic group and national equality in the community are policies of first importance of the party and state. The uneven development of the economy in different regions is no obstacle to the building of a unified national culture. The farther the country progresses to socialism and the greater the common factors become, the more will it be possible for the diversified cultures in the community to supplement and assist one another and to build new [word indistinct] for the socialist culture.

Speaking at the recent sixth plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Party General Secretary Le Duan said:

"The identity of our nation which has a centuries-old civilization must be promoted in the socialist regime. Socialism really helps enhance what is best of the nation to make it completely harmonize with life in Vietnam, with the great family of all our fraternal ethnic groups who have fought side by side in the cause of national construction and defence. The new culture has to foster patriotism combined with proletarian internationalism, associate the destiny of our nation with that of other nations in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress."

CSO: 4200/972

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CULTURE MINISTER ON BUILDING NEW-TYPE MAN

OW202038 Hanoi VNA in English 1731 GMT 20 May 85

["See VNA Supplement. Building a New Culture and New-Type Socialist-Minded Man. Nguyen Van Hieu—Minister of Culture"—VNA headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The Vietnamese culture is by tradition characterized by profound nationalism, realism, combativeness and humanism. These have left deep imprints which actually give our culture its identity and attributes. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam since 1930, and especially after the August revolution in 1945 which led to the founding of a new Vietnamese state, the Vietnamese culture, especially arts and literature, has gone through momentous changes, having transformed itself from a colonial and enslaved culture to a diversified culture full of vitality holding a worthy place among the vanguard anti-imperialist cultures (resolution of the 4th Congress of the CPV).

Firmly grasping the party's line on arts and culture, the cultural branch has, over the past 10 years, charted step by step a strategy for the development of arts, culture and information in the initial stage of the transition to socialism on a national scale.

Closely associated with the life of the nation, and promoting self-reliance, initiative and creativeness, the Vietnamese culture has, over the past years and more particularly since the reunification of the country in 1976, obtained great achievements, effectively contributing to national construction and defence. It has greatly developed both in depth and in width. The publication in recent years of several valuable literary works has exerted positive influence on the people's spiritual and sentimental life. Substantial changes in the cultural life alongside notable economic achievements in the southern provinces have made it possible to establish a socialist culture throughout the country.

Now, 10 years after liberation, the southern provinces have basically caught up with the northern provinces in the cultural field.

The cultural achievements obtained over the past 10 years would have been impossible had it not been for the implementation of the following important policies: to build the cultural life right from the grassroots;

to attach more importance to the education of revolutionary traditions and the love for the country and socialism; to increase the education in the spirit of solidarity with all countries in the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union and the neighbouring countries in Indochina, as well as with the world movement for national independence and social progress as a whole; to collect, study, exploit and heighten the traditional arts and culture while absorbing the cultural gains of the socialist countries and the progressive human kind....

The new and socialist culture in Vietnam has penetrated the daily life of the people through a network of cultural establishments from the centre to the provinces, cities, districts and the grassroots under the motto of combining the efforts of the government and the people. Many art and cultural movements (especially mass movements) have been launched on a national scale, giving rise to healthy cultural activities.

In a word, the cultural service of the SRV has made practical contributions to the building of a new-type man and a new, socialist culture of a marked Vietnamese character.

CSO: 4200/972

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH BOOK--Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--"Stories and Chronicles" by President Ho Chi Minh has been published by the Literature (Van Hoc) Publishing House in honour of his 95th birthday. These comprise 28 writings by the late president, mostly published for the first time. Written under various pen-names and in different styles, the stories and chronicles centered on the fight against colonialism and feudalism for national independence and socialism, they include the president's first short stories such as "Paris" (1922), "The Colonial Academy" (1923) and his chronicles such as "On Animals," "Lynching" or essays such as "Experience of the French Partisans," "10-Year Slumber," and "Vietnam-India Burma Brotherhood." The supplement to the book introduces some of the president's works which, unfortunately, are lost, such as "Memoirs" and "Shipwreck Diary." Also on this occasion, the Army Publishing House has put out the first volume of a collection of President Ho Chi Minh's writings and speeches about the army and the military science and art. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 17 May 85]

UNKNOWN SOLDIERS HONORED--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President of the State Council Truong Chinh laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldiers in Vietnam today. The wreath bore a ribbon with the inscription: "Eternal glory to the Lao combatants and heroes fallen for the independence and freedom of the Lao nationalities." Present on the occasion were Lao Vice-Premier Phoun Sipaseut, Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamfeuan Tounalom and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1725 GMT 22 May 85]

SCIENCE INSTITUTE'S JUBILEE--Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--The Vietnam Institute of Sciences (VIS) held a meeting here this morning in commemoration of its 10th founding anniversary (20 May). It was attended among others by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin. Also present were the visiting delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences led by its Vice President K.V. Prodanov [name as received]; representatives of fraternal socialist countries' embassies here and of international scientific organizations working in Vietnam and many foreign scientists. On this occasion, State Council President Truong Chinh sent a letter to cadres and workers of the VIS. Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the party CC and director of the VIS read a report reviewing the VIS's activities over the past 10 years and pointing to its orientations and tasks for the coming years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 20 May 85]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS ON QUANG NINH PROVINCE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 April 85 pp 2, 4

[Article: "Heroic Quang Ninh"]

[Text] Coal

From 1955 to 1975, that is, in the space of only 20 years, miners mined more coal than was produced during 70 years under the French "mine owners."

From 1973 to 1984, the coal mines of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation annually produced from 3.5 to 5 million tons (the highest output, 5.3 million tons, was produced in 1983).

During the first year following liberation, the mining region had not one engineer. By 1980, it had 800 engineers and 3,000 middle level technical cadres.

Agriculture

In 1983, the province's average rice yield was 42.56 quintals per hectare, with 6 cooperatives producing yields of 8 tons per hectare.

The province's highest output was produced in 1984: 113,000 tons (in paddy equivalent). The yields of Dong Trieu and Yen Hung Districts exceeded 5 quintals per hectare.

In early 1980, following the completion of the Yen Lap Reservoir, which has a capacity of 110 million cubic meters of water, enough to irrigate some 10,000 hectares of farmland, water began flowing from the reservoir into Ha Nam (an area of some 40,000 minority members whose lives have been made difficult for generations by a shortage of fresh water).

Forestry

In 1966, Quang Ninh led the provinces of the North in the movement to plant forests and cover barren hills with vegetation.

In 1982, the province planted 1.9 million trees and received the "leading province in forestry production" banner from the Council of Ministers.

Marine Products

In 1978, Quang Ninh led the provinces of the entire country by producing an average of 5.4 tons of marine products per laborer per year.

The province's target for 1985 is 11,000 tons of marine products, which include 2,600 tons of fresh edible fish, 200 tons of exported marine products and 4 million liters of fish sauce.

Construction

Between 1958 and 1983, the province constructed 621 projects and designed 382 projects, mainly for industry, agriculture, the public health sector, the education sector and the social welfare sector and office, housing and warehouse projects.

Cultural-Social

In 1955, the province had 75 schools, primarily basic general schools. Today, Quang Ninh has 226 basic general schools and 22 middle level general schools with an enrollment of 155,000 students.

Under French domination, there was virtually no public health sector on the basic level. Today, the province has 5,153 hospital beds and more than 1,000 doctors.

The province has 10 movie theaters and 30 mobile movie units. In 1983, the Quang Ninh Movie Corporation ranked second among the provinces and municipalities of the entire country in movie attendance. In 1984, attendance reached 11.4 movies per person.

In the Resistance Against France

On the afternoon of 20 December 1946, joining the people of the rest of the country in launching the sacred war of resistance against the French colonialists (the night of 19 December 1946), the workers of Hon Gai and Cam Pha fired the first shots in the resistance against France within the mining region (destroying three transformer stations, one machine shop, one water plant, 14 steam and electric locomotives and 3 cranes).

Early on the morning of 25 December 1946, 1 week after the start of the nationwide war of resistance, worker self-defense forces attacked the enemy at Ha Lam, killing 22 French officers and non-commissioned officers and capturing all of their weapons and ammunition after a 10 minute battle. It was the first and largest attack launched by the armed forces of the mining region.

During the 9 years of the resistance against the French colonialists, the armed forces and people of the province fought 58 large battles. They killed more than 100,000 enemy troops, captured or wounded more than 60,000 and

captured more than 3,500 weapons of various types while destroying 40 mortars and artillery pieces and 90 military vehicles of the enemy, shooting down one enemy aircraft and destroying 15 enemy warships and launches.

In the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation

On 5 August 1964, the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of destruction by bombing Hon Gai City and a number of localities in the North. The armed forces and people of Quang Ninh won resounding victory with the very first battle by shooting down three U.S. aircraft and capturing the first U.S. pilot in the North.

In the two phases of the resistance against the U.S. war of destruction, the armed forces and people of the province fought 7,417 battles against enemy aircraft, 4,689 of which were fought by militia and self-defense forces. Self-defense forces fought 1,249 battles.

The province shot down 200 U.S. aircraft.

In the Fight Against the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists

Between 15 February and 3 March 1979, the armed forces and people of the province killed more than 5,000 Chinese aggressors, destroyed many enemy artillery positions and military vehicles and forced the enemy to withdraw to the other side of the border, thereby maintaining the territorial integrity of the province and firmly defending an important section of the fatherland's border.

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CSO: 4209/416

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG PROVINCE COLLECTIVIZATION EFFORT--Hanoi, 20 May (VNA)--An Giang Province, a major rice producer in the Mekong Delta, has basically completed agricultural collectivisation with seven cooperatives and 2,200 production collectives involving nearly 72 percent of the peasant households and about 77 percent of cultivable land. Farm machines of from 45 hp upwards have been put under collective management and 40 (?mechanical) stations set up with 620 mechanical ploughs. Before liberation, 41 percent of the peasant households in the province had no land. But since 1975, 61,400 ha, of cultivable land regained from the former landlords have been allocated to 74,400 landless families. Thanks to the local farmers' collective work, an irrigation network has been built and scientific and technical advances, including new high-yield rice strains, applied in agricultural production. The province's area under two or three rice crops a year has increased from 18,000 to 105,000 ha and annual rice output from 800,000 tons to 1.6 million tons. Stockbreeding and sideline trades have been promoted in many cooperatives and production collectives in the province, thus helping improve the peasants' living conditions and increase accumulation for building of various public projects such as schools, kindergartens and creches. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1706 GMT 20 May 85]

CSO: 4200/972

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZER URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Stepping Up the Production of Fertilizer for Agriculture"]

[Text] Fully aware of its responsibility to support agriculture, the front of foremost importance, the chemical industry has made many efforts to increase the output of chemical fertilizers. During the past 4 years, fertilizer production has increased at an annual rate of more than 10 percent. In 1984, production increased by 23.5 percent, thereby helping to meet the target of 400,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer 1 year earlier than set by the 5th Congress of the Party in the third 5-year plan. Encouraging is the fact that the fertilizer processing plants of the central level as well as the localities have increased their output as a result of boldly making management improvements and establishing economic ties and joint businesses for the purpose of developing domestic potentials.

The achievements of the chemical sector are the result of the sector having a thorough understanding of its task of orienting its efforts toward field production and making every effort to support agriculture, thereby helping to resolve the grain problem throughout the country. At the same time, they are the result of cooperation between the chemical sector and the localities and other sectors, of the spirit of initiative and creativity of the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire sector and also of the initial returns from giving the basic units and localities increased independence in production and business.

To support crop production, many basic production units, such as the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, the Van Dien and Ninh Binh Phosphate Plants, the Ha Bac Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant, the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, the Giap Lai Pyrite Mine and so forth have taken positive steps to develop the four different sources of materials in order to create new balances, made many innovations and applied technical advances in production. The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant has, for the first time ever, successfully applied the technique of burning sulphur within gasifiers and has established suitable industrial standards for the different grades of raw materials. The Van Dien Phosphate Plant has completed industrial standards for the use of Vang Danh coal in place of coke in a furnace that has a capacity of 50,000 tons of roasted phosphate fertilizer per year. The Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant

and the Giap Lai Pyrite Mine have successfully implemented a plan to blast large sections of ore, thereby making blasting operations many times more productive, in order to provide a full supply of raw materials to processing plants.

The chemical industry has made worthy contributions to supporting agriculture but its output is still very small compared to needs. Each year, the sector only meets 35 to 40 percent of the need for phosphate fertilizer and although nitrogen fertilizer output has increased, not much is being produced.

There are still some weaknesses in the industry's management and the potentials that lie in its labor, equipment and natural resources are not being developed well, consequently, labor productivity has been increasing slowly, the waste of materials is high, production costs are high and not much progress has been made in improving product quality.

Fertilizer plays an important role in raising crop yields through intensive cultivation. Each additional kilogram of fertilizer produces many additional kilograms of grain. The chemical industry must consider cropland to be the main focus of its operations and must make higher grain yields and output the target of the entire sector, of each basic unit. Possessing a deep understanding of the resolutions of the 6th and 7th Plenums of the Party Central Committee, the basic production units must display greater independence; at the same time, it is necessary to maintain centralized, unified management, do away with administrative management characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization, institute economic accountability and expand the joint businesses and economic ties between basic units within and outside the sector and between the sector and the localities. Cadres and workers must be encouraged and taught to display a high sense of collective ownership, a high revolutionary-offensive spirit and to emulate in producing much fertilizer for fields. One practical requirement faced by the sector is the need to continue to make investments in the intensive development of the existing basic units with the immediate aim of increasing equipment capacity while quickly building a number of new fertilizer processing plants of suitable size in the South under the guideline "the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality working together." Positive steps must be taken to help the local fertilizer industry meet local fertilizer needs, reduce costs and reduce losses in transportation.

The target of the nation's fertilizer production sector for 1985 is 10 to 15 percent higher than its target under the 1984 plan. The output target for 1990 is from 800,000 to 1 million tons of fertilizer of all types. To achieve these targets, it is first of all necessary to tap the combined strength of the entire sector, closely cooperate with the other sectors, make bold management improvements and insure that every basic unit truly displays dynamism and creativity in developing the four different sources of materials and supplies, the main one being domestic economic ties and joint businesses.

7809

CSO: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE

MEASURES TO STOP DECLINE IN PISCICULTURE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Vinh: "More Importance Should Be Attached to Pisciculture"]

[Text] Cultivation, harvesting and processing are the three important production trades of the aquatic products sector. These trades have long been practiced among the people and are traditional trades within many localities. Pisciculture has been gradually developing in the lowlands, along the seacoast and in the midlands and mountains. For many years, we have been achieving significant results in encouraging the various segments of the population and society (agencies, enterprises, schools, troops, collectives and families...) to use bodies of water and dig ponds to raise fish. There are many localities that have done this well and many models have emerged in all areas. According to a report by the aquatic products sector, more than 337,000 hectares are under the cultivation of fish. Although this only represents slightly more than 20 percent of the water that can be used to raise shrimp and fish, it is a significant figure if the areas that practice pisciculture achieve above average economic returns and achieve the two objectives of producing products to help improve the standard of living of the people, beginning with producing products for the locality itself, and developing to meet the needs of the entire country and providing products for exportation. During the past several years, pisciculture has not produced much by way of products to meet everyday needs or products for exportation. Pisciculture remains a form of subsistence production and has yet to truly become an economic sector whose position matches its potentials and whose operations produce results that meet needs and benefit society. In their efforts to meet local needs, there are still only a few localities that are meeting needs and providing a full supply of production for their area or district. Some localities have developed quite well by using the advantages afforded by nature to raise shrimp for exportation. At these places, although aquatic resources are abundant, efforts are only being focused on harvesting shrimp for exportation. Importance has yet to be attached to raising fish.

There are two matters that need be discussed, organization-management and policies regarding pisciculture.

Together with setting up an organizational structure which insures that importance is attached to the aquatic products sector, more importance must be

attached to organizing the business structure of this sector because this structure is currently not very clearly defined. The final products of pisciculture are table fish; however, practically all of the organizations that do business in fresh water fish are producing fry, very few basic units have achieved the goal of producing table fish.

In order to produce table fish, pisciculture can be divided into stages, such as the following: raising breeding stock and inducing spawning, hatching eggs, raising hatchlings into fry and raising fry into fingerlings for release and cultivation. The raising of breeding stock involves large capital investments and complex technical requirements. Only fish that are 2 to 3 years of age or older produce roe. Inducing spawning and raising hatchlings takes a few days. Raising hatchlings into fry (2 to 3 centimeters in length) takes nearly 1 month. Raising fry into fingerlings (7 to 10 centimeters in length or longer) takes about 3 to 4 months. Raising fingerlings that meet the technical standards for release and cultivation involves complex technical requirements (including investments in feed and cultivation) and requires a rather large amount of area in the form of ponds and lakes. The production and sale of large numbers of hatchlings, therefore, are highly profitable. Emerging within pisciculture are "fish dealers" who are becoming rich essentially by selling young fish and employing practices that are less than honest. According to a report by the aquatic products sector, there are nearly 300 stations and farms producing young fish in our country (including the farms of cooperatives), practically all of which only produce hatchlings or fry. When each hatchling farm continues to earn a profit from the nearly 4 billion hatchlings raised annually but only a very small number of hatchlings survives to become fingerlings and table fish, it is a very large waste. Many farms, placing sole emphasis upon profits, have ignored technical requirements in the selection of breeding stock and produced fish in a haphazard fashion which have led to the deterioration of a number of fish species now in cultivation. A surplus of hatchlings and a shortage of breeding stock continue to be problems. While inducing spawning appears to be a widespread and skilled practice at farms, no one is giving any thought to breeding stock standards, to how breeding stock should be raised, to new breeding stock, to where breeding stock should be raised and so forth. Carp and Gudgeon are becoming increasingly rare. Hardly any fish farms have adopted an investment plan and the general practice is to release fish but not cultivate them. In practical terms, the present production of young fish is not being given attention from the standpoint of investments (of capital, materials, technology and so forth) nor from the standpoint of a price policy and marketing organization (including a reasonable two-way trade policy). In the 1960's, we had strong pisciculture farms. The Cam Son Lake State-Operated Pisciculture Farm in Ha Bac Province and the Thac Ba State-Operated Pisciculture Farm in Hoang Lien Son Province annually produced hundreds of tons of fish. The Chau River in Ha Nam Ninh Province was dammed to enable pisciculture... Pisciculture yields in the outskirts of Hanoi ranged from 4 to 5 tons per hectare. Today, however, the yield and output of fish in these areas are declining sharply. Some localities have abandoned pisciculture altogether. In practically all of these large aquatic areas, the raising of fish is not planned, that is, no investments of capital or technology are being made in pisciculture and product marketing is not organized. The aquatic products sector has the Central Aquatic Products Corporation, which

organizes the supplying of materials and the procurement of ocean fish, and the home trade sector undertakes the procurement of young fish for cultivation. The level II aquatic products corporations of the districts do not procure fish for cultivation. Fresh water pisciculture is essentially different from salt water pisciculture. The process of fresh water fish is more difficult and complex. We all know that producing a cultivated fish locally is cheaper and many times more valuable than catching fish at sea. However, at present, nothing is being done to insure the survival of pisciculture. There are no policies pertaining to cultivated fish raised in large bodies of water, in ponds and lakes, in rice paddies... Pisciculture has yet to be brought into the sphere of an economic sector.

In Vinh Lac District in Vinh Province there is a strong pisciculture movement and many cooperatives have the tradition of raising fish. The district can produce a few hundred tons of fish for market each year. Vinh Lac has a stable network guiding production. It can be said that pisciculture there is a strong economic sector of the district. However, the problems in the district are the same as elsewhere, namely, an inability to market fish and the lack of a policy on trading grain, merchandise and materials for fish. Persons who cultivate fish require nitrogen fertilizer, cloth, consumer goods and markets; however, the province and the district, instead of providing detailed guidance, are still waiting for policies to be adopted on the upper level. Meanwhile, the shortage of fish in the daily diet of the people continues.

Thanh Tri District in Hanoi can produce some 2,000 tons of fish per year. However, producers of young fish there still must produce their product on their own and find ways to market their products on their own. The factors that go into the production of young fish there are not stable (a two-way trade policy, capital investments and so forth). How can we prevent young fish from being sold on the free market but still insure that the persons who produce these fish are content with their work? The way that management and guidance are organized should be improved in order to provide producers with practical support in everything from the formulation of plans and the organizing of investments to organizing the marketing of their products, which includes satisfactory two-way contracts. We still view pisciculture in a simplistic fashion, even at places where a significant output is produced. With pisciculture in the state that it is today and in view of the fact that technology is constantly developing and the needs of the market are steadily rising, we should not think that "raising fish is a gamble," that to raise fish "one must pay 4 dong in interest for every 1 dong in capital." Nor should we merely stop at expanding the pisciculture movement, rather, we must organize the production and business of this trade, adopt policies that address its problems and organize investments in a way which insures the survival and development of pisciculture. The aquatic products sector has assigned management responsibilities to the district level. The district can provide the necessary supplies, resolve the problems being faced and take specific steps (investments, trade, prices and so forth) to support pisciculture within the district. Specific policies have been adopted to provide incentive for the production of hogs and chickens. We should quickly make improvements to the management system and bring about the development of pisciculture in order to meet the pressing local need for fish.

Catching fish at sea requires a rather large investment of capital and practically all of the supplies used must be imported. The economic returns from pisciculture are higher than from fishing at sea but the current output from pisciculture is only about one-half the size of the ocean fish catch. Cultivated fish must be cared for better and pisciculture must be reorganized so that it has the strength and conditions needed to move forward and become an important economic sector.

7809

CSO: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE

'BUMPER' RICE CROP HARVEST IN DIEN BIEN PHU

OW301802 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 May--Another bumper rice crop has been harvested in Dien Bien Phu, in Lai Chau province northwest of Hanoi where took place the world renowned battle thirty one years ago. VNA correspondent recently visited the district capital and the whole Dien Bien Phu valley. His report:

Somebody standing on a mountain peak has compared the Dien Bien Valley to a boat full of golden rice. The metaphor might be a bit far-fetched but it nonetheless remains appropriate. Because, as we arrived after two days drive from Son La, the dominating color that met our eyes was the yellow of ripening rice that covered most of part of the former battlefield. And not rice alone. There was plenty of pork meat and fish at the central market of the district town. I was shown the impressive figure of 7,000 tons of rice and 450 tons of pork meat as Dien Bien's food procurement to the state in each of the past few years. "Above is the sky and on the ground is rice" (or fish, ground-nut and any other commodity) is a popular saying to describe the abundance of such an item in a locality. Dien Bien cannot yet fit itself to such a description but everything points up to a well-supplied market.

Most of the Kinh (majority ethnic people) I met in Dien Bien came from the Red River Delta province of Thai Binh which had to start a "workforce redistribution program" many years ago, sending its inhabitants to as far as Dien Bien in the north and Minh Hai in the south to reclaim idle lands. To all appearances, the Thai Binh people were happy in their new place. Relatives from their home province might stay for months with them without having to care for the food question. And more often than not, each visitor would be presented with a score or so kilograms of the best rice of Dien Bien before their return to the delta.

Another thing that captured my attention while visiting the rice market was the big variety of the seeds, some of which, I was told, were brought there from Hanoi. The C2- in particular, had a very modest beginning in Dien Bien, numbering barely one hundred grains

when it was first supplied to this mountain region. Today, it has been planted by many co-ops and gave six tons per hectare on the experimental plots. The result from larger fields still have to be borne out in the coming harvest.

Thirty-one years have passed since the Vietnam people's army sappers dug their combat trenches to tighten its noose around the French headquarters. The whole war seemed to have been buried under a sea of golden rice paddies. Irrigation canals and ditches dozens of kilometers in length have been dug to broaden the tilled acreage by ten-fold compared with the pre-liberation days.

One fine morning we revisited hill A1 where 31 years earlier, also in this month of May. A deafening explosion shook the whole battlefield making short work of an entire battalion of the French garrison and blasting the way for the Vietnam people's army to launch its final attack on the French command post in Muong Thanh. Not far from where we stood was the cemetery of the fallen Dien Bien Phu combatants with its seemingly interminable rows of white stone slabs. "Had it not been for those graves, there would not be the golden paddies of today," I said to myself.

CSO: 4200/1000

19 June 1985

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--The Chemical General Department has made many efforts to guide the production of fertilizer for agriculture. Most significantly, it has tapped the combined strength of the entire sector and made good use of the four different sources of materials, especially the development of material sources by the basic units and localities themselves, thus overcoming the thinking of relying upon the state and waiting for it to supply materials. The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, the Van Dien and Ninh Binh Phosphate Plants, the Ha Bac Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant and the various mines, such as the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, the Giap Lai Pyrite Mine and so forth, have begun to reorganize their production lines, reduced the amount of time needed to repair equipment and provided additional labor and equipment for main production jobs. Many units used the increased supply of electricity available during the 1st quarter to step up production. Many have establish close ties with other sectors, especially the communications-transportation sector, to increase their transportation capacity and promptly supply raw materials to processing plants. As of 15 April, the sector had produced 144,500 tons of fertilizer of various types. During the 1st quarter, although the quarterly plan was not met, the sector did produce 9.6 percent more fertilizer than during last year's 1st quarter. Many plants increased their production significantly: the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant by 79 percent, the Van Dien Phosphate Plant by 26.1 percent, the Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant by 197 percent. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 85 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209/416

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SOVIET-EQUIPPED COAL MINE--Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--The construction of the Lang Cam Coal Mine equipped by the Soviet Union started in Bac Thai Province today after 2 years' preparation. Present at the event were Vice-Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Duc Phan, members of the Soviet Embassy staff, representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry and many Soviet experts. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 19 May 85]

CSO: 4200/972

HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CHILDREN AID TROOPS AGAINST PRC 'EXPANSIONISTS'

OW301811 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 May--So far five million children in Vietnam have been recognized as "young liberation fighters--good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho". They represent half the number of children who have been participating in diversified activities for educational purposes.

In Ho Chi Minh City, in response to the "find our red addresses" movement, children try to find the addresses of many heroes and revolutionary fighters, families of fallen combatants or disabled soldiers as well as revolutionary relics including families that sheltered revolutionary cadres in their underground activities, or which kept secret arms caches during the anti-U.S. resistance war.

In Hanoi, the children's movement for "good words and good deeds" has helped build a new and wholesome life style among children.

Children in northern border provinces such as Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien So, etc. participate in "young liberation fighters" activities to help soldiers on outposts to fight against the Chinese expansionists.

Children, including those of ethnic minorities, have collected several tons of rags to clean guns, and thousands of jute bags, and woven thousands of bamboo baskets for army units to carry ammunition.

The children's activities participation in production work, swearing of sisterhood among include units of the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers brigade and factories and enterprises to guide or train students of general secondary schools in professional matters. [sentence as received] Extra classes have been opened in Ho Chi Minh City for about 100,000 children who cannot afford full-time schooling.

Children in the northern provinces of Bac Thai, Vinh Phu and Hoang Lien Son participate in the campaign to cover bare hills with verdure. In the provincial capital of Danang, children join in a tree-planting

campaign called "the green March". In the southernmost province of Minh Hai, children take part in the movement to "maintain the green of the U Minh Forests". In the whole country, children have planted 13,132,127 trees.

A "mini-plans" movement to raise funds for the building of the "red scarf" hotel and the historic site of the young hero Kim Dong has won warm response from children in many localities, especially in Thai Binh province and Ho Chi Minh City.

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